

LIST OF SOUTHARD CORRESPONDENCE IN HANDS OF SOCIETY MEMBERS

Yr-Mo-Day	DATE	FROM	P'MKD	County	TO	CONTR.	SUBJECT	In Whole #
1807-08-16	16 Aug 1807	David Thompson Jr	Mendham.	Morris	Oakland, Va.	JW	advice & news	110
1808-05-06	May 6, 1808	David Thompson, Jr	Mendham	Morris	Fredricksburg	DC	Fanny, embargo of 1807	180
1809-05-22	22 May 1809	David Thompson	Morristown	Morris	Virginia	MY	Fanny	142
1810-04-12	12 Apr 1810	J.S. [Josiah Simpson]	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Virginia	NZ	Quarrel & love	142
1810-06-25	25 Jun 1810	J.S. [Josiah Simpson]	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Virginia	NZ	Quarrel & love	142
1810-12-20	20 Dec 1810	Sam'l Southard	Washington DC		Flemington	HCHS	place to live	142
1811-02-26	Feb 26 1811	Thos. Ryerson	Hamburg	Sussex	Flemington	MY	Return to NJ	182
1811-05-28	28 May 1811	H Southard/father	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	BA	appt. as Surrogate	114
1811-09-04	4 Sept 1811	Daniel Dod	Mendham	Morris	Flemington	RR	July 4 oration	142
1811-09-22	22 Sept 1811	Robert Finley	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	RR	school	142
1812-02-12	12 Feb 1812	James Randolph	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Flemington	NZ	Req. to speak	145
1812-09-04	4 Sept 1812	Robert Finley	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	SHHS	school	142
1812-11-12	12 Nov 1812	Wm Maxwell	Somerset C.H.	Somerset	Basking Ridge	BA	appt/DptyAtty Gen	114
1815-02-03	3 Feb 1815	Stephen J. Ogden	Morristown	Morris	Flemington	RR	Legal case	144
1815-08-08	8 Aug 1815	David Thompson, Jr.	Morristown	Morris	Flemington	RR	Mother's death	142
1816 -03-11	Mar 11, 1816	David Thompson, Jr	Morristown	Morris	Flemington	DC	Place of residence	180
1818?-09-18	18 Sept 181??	M. Croxall	^{new} Germantown	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW	legal papers	111
1819-06-08	8 Jun 1819	Theo. Freylinghusen	Newark	Essex	Trenton	RR	fish	new
1820-02-16	16 Feb 1820	Rev. Jacob T. Field	Pompton	Morris	Trenton	JW	church dispute	110
1820-07-20	20 Jul 1820	David Thompson Jr	Morristown	Morris	Trenton	JW	advice/steam boats	110
1821-03-10	10 Mar 1821	Sylvester Graham	Newark	Essex	Trenton	RR	Debating society	143
1821-05-02	2 May 1821	Josiah Schank	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Trenton	JG	Estate questions	144
1821-05-18	18 May 1821	H. Westervelt. N.P.	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Trenton	NZ	Note to pay	143
1821-12-01	1-Dec-1821	Wm Pennington	Newark	Essex	Washington	JE	Dist. courts	121
1822-02-07	7 Feb 1822	Z. Flammerfelt	German Valley	Morris	Washington	RR	Postal routes	145
1822-08-07	Aug 7 1822	Eph Bateman	Fairton	Cumberland	Trenton	MY	Politics	182
1823-05-14	14 May 1823	J.V. Hunt	Hunt's Mills	Hunterdon	Trenton	BA	horse for sale	114
1823-10-29	29 Oct 1823	Ezekiel Stevens	Cold Springs	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Lighthouse appt.	145
1824-01-10	10 Jan 1824	George Wood	N. Bruswick	Middlesex	Washington	JG	Case in progress	144
1824-07-19	19 Jul 1824?	M.Harrow/sis-in-lw	Pennington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JE	family troubles	121

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Yr-Mo-Day	DATE	FROM	P'MKD	County	TO	CONTR.	SUBJECT	In Whole #
1825-03-09	9 Mar 1825	Eben Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	145
1825-04-15	15 Apr 1825	Wm Kerwood	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JM	dunning letter	121
1825-12-20	20 Dec 1825	Jacob D. Howell	Suckasunny	Morris	Washington	JG	Req. for appt.	143
1826-02-10	10 Feb 1826	Jno. Manners	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	143
1826-03-22	22 Mar 1826	Nathaniel Saxton	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	JE	legal matters	121
1826-04-07	7 Apr 1826	Lucius Q.C. Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	JG	Req. for appt.	143
1826-08-14	14 Aug 1826	I. Southard/brother	Somerville	Somerset	Washington	JE	Clay, elections	121
1826-10-18	18 Oct 1826	Robt Arnold	Amboy	Middlesex	Washington	RR	Req. for ?	145
1827-05-21	21 May 1827	I Southard/brother	Somerville	Somerset	Washington	JW	duel	111
1827-05-21	21 May 1827	J.M. Sherrerd	Pleasant Valley	Sussex	Trenton	GC	case in progress	121
1827-05-31	31 May 1827	George Thompson	Salem	Salem	Washington	JE	req. apptment	121
1827-06-11	11 Jun 1827	Ebn. Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	JM	req. apptment	121
1827-10-15	15 Oct 1827	Ethan Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	MY	favor	145
1827-11-17	17 Nov 1827	Chas Stewart	Jersey City	Bergen	Washington	MY	Personal/boo k	182
1828-01-09	9 Jan 1828	Lucius Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	JE	Clay, elections	121
1828-01-09	9 Jan 1828	J.L. Wood	Roadstown	Salem	Washington	JW	PO complaint	169
1828-06-18	18 Jun 1828	L.A. Higbee	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JM	appt., family news	121
1828-07-02	2 Jul 1828	J.T.Blackwell	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Mail route	145
1828-07-22	22 Jul 1828	Jms Davison	Harmony	Warren	Washington	JW	needs pol articles	111
1828-09-08	8 Sept 1828	Wm Frick	Vincent Town	Burlington	Washington	JG	antimasons	147
1828-09-22	22 Sept 1828	A. Griffith	Burlington	Burlington	Trenton	JE	escort to D.C.	121
1829-06-22	22 Jun 1829	Jos. P. Hughes	Cape May C.H.	Cape May	Trenton	CM/JW	Congress Hall circ.	143
1829-07-08	8 Jul 1829	Sam Brown	Mount Holly	Burlington	Trenton	RR	Indian lands	147
1829-10-23	23 Oct 1829	J.T. Blackwell	Flemington	Huntedon	Trenton	RR	Req. for appt.	145
1829-11-03	3 Nov 1829	Jos. F. Randolph	Freehold	Monmouth	Trenton	RR	Req. for intros.	145
1829-11-05	5 Nov 1829	J.T. Blackwell	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JG	Req. for appt.	145
1829-11-19	29 Nov 1829	P.T. Stryker	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JW	horses	142
1829-11-25	25 Nov 1829	J. Fithian	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	JW	req. to speak	121

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Yr-Mo-Day	DATE	FROM	P'MKD	County	TO	CONTR.	SUBJECT	In Whole #
1829-12-16	16 Dec 1829	Amzi Dodd	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JW	liquor license law	111
1829-12-22	22 Dec 1829	J.V. Brown	Lawrenceville	Hunterdon	Trenton	RR	Enc. check	new
1830-02-28	28 Feb 1830	R.K. Matlack	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	GN	Lafayette	114
1830-03-02	2 Mar 1830	Wm Halsey	Newark	Essex	Trenton/ Washington	JW	affidavit	111
1830-03-30	30 Mar 1830	John F. Clark	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW	Inv. To speak	142
1830-04-22	22 Apr 1830	Wm Frick	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	RR	Estate questions	144
1830-04-27	27 Apr 1830	John Colt	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	JW [GC]	SUM, Morris can't	122
1830-05-09	9 May 1830	James Wills, Sr.	Gloucester Cty	Gloucester	Trenton	JM	case in progress	122
1830-06-02	2 Jun 1830	P.D. Vroom, Gov.	New Brunswick	Middlesex	Trenton	NZ	Case in progress	144
1830-06-10	10 Jun 1830	Rich'd Thompson	Salem	Salem	Trenton	RR	Case in progress	144
1830-06-29	29 Jun 1830	Jos Bispham	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JW	store theft	111
1830-07-03	3 Jul 1830	Sam'l Southard	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JW	Front only	142
1830-07-10	10 Jul 1830	John Rutherford	Belleville	Essex	Trenton	RR	NY/NY case	144
1830-08-23	23 Aug 1830	Jacob Castner	Asbury	Warren	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
1831-02-22	22 Feb 1831	Edm. Williams	Middletown Point	Monmouth	Trenton	MY	Cases in progress	182
1831-02-23	23 Feb 1831	Samuel Perkins Jr.	Burlington	Burlington	Trenton	JW	Case in progress	144
1831-03-24	24 Mar 1831	A. Godwin Jr.	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	PL	stock, proxy	122
1831-04-05	5 Apr 1831	J. Summers	Belvidere	Warren	Trenton	AE	legal matters	122
1831-05-21	21 May 1831	Rich. S. Field	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JE	pol. meeting	122
1831-08-08	8 Aug 1831	Jms Davison	Davison	Warren	Trenton	BA	line dispute, & Jackson	115
1831-08-13	13 Aug 1831	P.J. Gray	Good Intent	Gloucester	Trenton	BA/EF	robbery	115, 147
1831-12-20	20 Dec 1831	F.L. Maculloch	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
1832-01-23	23 Jan 1832	H. Southard/father	Basking-ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JG	Hicksites, land	122
1832-02-09	9 Feb 1832	Lewis Nath	Philadelphia		Trenton	LP/JW	legal case	
1832-05-09	9 May 1832	Henry Southard	Baskingridge	Somerset	Trenton	RR	Family, \$\$	142
1832-06-08	8 Jun 1832	Wm Headley	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Trenton	BA	case in progress	115
1832-06-25	25 Jun 1832	W. Gauntt	Jobstown	Burlington	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
1832-08-02	2 Aug 1832	Aaron Ogden	Jersey City	Bergen	Trenton	RR	Case in progress	144
1832-08-16	16 Aug 1832	John Sonderuntz, et al	Baskingridge	Somerset	Trenton	RR	Temperance Soc.	142
1832-08-23	23 Aug 1832	John Youle	Tuckerton	Burlington	Trenton	JW	Case in progress	144

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Yr-Mo-Day	DATE	FROM	P'MKD	County	TO	CONTR.	SUBJECT	In Whole #
1832-09-17	17 Sept 1832	E. Marsh	Schooleys Mount	Morris	Trenton	DC	lost \$50, elections	122
1832-11-01	1 Nov 1832	Nicholas Smith	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	LP/JW	req. for comm.	122
1832-11-10	10 Nov 1832	JW Freilinghuysen	Somerville	Somerset	Trenton	MY	appointment	182
1832-11-10	10 Nov 1832	E. Van Arsdale Jr.	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JE	elections	122
1832-12-19	19 Dec 1832	William Brittin	Bottlehill	Morris	Trenton	MS	Req. for appt.	115
1833-01-19	19 Jan 1833	Isaac Brown	Lawrenceville	Hunterdon	Trenton	JE	appt, education	122
1833-02-20	20 Feb 1833	Robt Lee	Rahway	Essex	Trenton	RR	Estate case/murder	144
1833-04-19	19 Apr 1833	S. Holmes	Sharptown	Salem	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
1833-04-27	27 Apr 1833	C.G. McChesney	Hightstown	Middlesex	Freehold	JE	letter of introd.	122
1833-07-08	8 Jul 1833	Wm Tonkin	Carpenters Landing	Gloucester	Trenton	BA	sale of land	115
1833-08-15	15 Aug 1833	Wm Headley	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Trenton	BA	case in progress	115
1833-09-10	10 Sep 1833	Augustus Sooy	Gloucester Furnace	Gloucester	Trenton	BA	case in progress	115
1833-10-17	17 Oct 1833	John J. Chetwood	Elizabethtown	Essex	Trenton	GC	case in progress	122
1833-11-11	11 Nov 1833	Wm Brewer	Allentown	Monmouth	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
1833-11-28	28 Nov 1833	Thom Leaming	By the Steward of	Steamboat Burlington	Trenton	BA	meeting/Thompson	115
1834-02-15	15 Feb 1834	Wm. Good	Howell Works	Monmouth	Washington	JW	removal of deposits	147
1834-02-17	17 Feb 1834	Walter Kirkpatrick	Morristown	Morris	Washington	RR	deposits/instr's	147
1834-03-17	17 Mar 1834	Joshua Townsend	Dennis Creek	Cape May	Washington	CM	Del. breakwater	145
1834-03-18	18 Mar 1834	Jms Davison	Davison	Warren	Washington	BA	Jackson/bank war	115
1834-03-21	21 Mar 1834	Elias Brown	Pluckamin	Somerset	Washington	MY	politics	182
1834-04-02	April 2, 1834	David Miller, PM	Washington	Morris	Washington, DC	DC	PO business	180
1834-04-07	7 Apr 1834	Samuel Reynolds	Baskingridge	Somerset	Washington	RR	pension	145
1834-04-26	26 Apr 1834	W.P. Clark/ J. Kinney Jr.	Belvidere	Warren	Washington	LF	Jackson/bank war	115
1834-06-02	2 Jun 1834	Jos Wolohan	Chews Landing	Gloucester	Washington	BA	bank war/ships	115
1834-06-21	21 Jun 1834	E. Mushback	Johnsonburgh	Warren	Washington	LF	PO/pol. literature	115
1834-06-23	23 Jun 1834	Benj I. Lowe	Gratitude	Sussex	Washington	BA	pol. literature	116
1834-06-27	27 Jun 1834	Walter Greacen	Baskingridge	Somerset	Washington	JG	slander	142
1834-07-21	21 Jul 1834	Jos W. Bray	Clinton	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW	bank war?	111
1834-07-23	23 Jul 1834	H Southard/father	Basking Ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JW	Jackson/land/ PO	116
1834-07-29	29 Jul 1834	J. Kinney, Jr.	Belvidere	Warren	Trenton	GC	Rev. pensioners	122

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Yr-Mo-Day	DATE	FROM	P'MKD	County	TO	CONTR.	SUBJECT	In Whole #
1834-08-07	7 Aug 1834	Sam'l S. Doty	Basking-ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JE	\$\$ collections	122
1834-09-27	27 Sep 1834	Wm. Seigle	Monroe	Sussex	Trenton	MY	Cases in progress	182
1834-10-11	11 Oct 1834	Wm. Good	Howell Works	Monmouth	Trenton	RR	address	145
1834-10-22	22 Oct 1834	James Wilson	Trenton	Hunterdon	Boston	JM	elections, resg.	122
1835-02-05	5 Feb 1835	Jacob Lambert	Prallsville	Hunterdon	Washington	JWr	PO request	116
1835-02-05	5 Feb 1835	Ichabod Harrison	Orange	Essex	Washington	JE	eulogy, Lafayette	123
1835-02-05	5 Feb 1835	Henry Southard	Baskingridge	Somerset	Washington	RR	Pres. War project	142
1835-02-08	8 Feb 1835	Alex Allaire	Howell Works	Monmouth	Washington	BA	Lafayette	116
1835-05-11	11 May 1835	W.H.Sloan	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JG	Case in progress	144
1835-05-18	18 May 1835	Sam'l Southard	Trenton	Hunterdon	Cambridge	JW	req. for opinions	142
1835-06-11	11 Jun 1835	Caleb S. Green	Lawrenceville	Hunterdon	Trenton	JG	cows	142
1835-09-02	2 Sept 1835	J.C. Smallwood	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	JW	Case in progress	144
1835-11-02	2 Nov 1835	J. Miller	Cape Island	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Wood cutting	144
1835-12-27	27 Dec 1835	Isaac Hillian	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JE	Dist. Court	123
1836-02-22	22 Feb 1836	Sam Holmes	Scull Town	Salem	Trenton	BA	case in progress	116
1836-03-08	8 Mar 1836	J.N. Reading	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	JE	elections	123
1836-05-02	2 May 1836	Aaron H. Kelsey	Gravel Hill	Warren	Washington	BA	Land bill	116
1836-05-06	6 May 1836	R.P. Thompson	Salem	Salem	Washington	PS	case in progress	116
1836-05-16	16 May 1836	R.P. Thompson	Salem	Salem	Trenton	RR	Case in progress	144
1836-05-28	28 May 1836	Robt Armstrong	Woodbury	Gloucester	Washington	JW	Appt/Exploring Exp	143
1836-06-04	4 Jun 1836	William Brewer	Squancum	Monmouth	Trenton	JW	suit	144
1836-12-12	12 Dec 1836	R.E. Thomson	New Hampton	Hunterdon	Trenton/DC	BA	money owed	116
1837-01-04	4 Jan 1837	Dr. James Vanmeter	Salem	Salem	Washington	RR	Reply to req. for \$\$	144
1837-01-19	19 Jan 1837	C. Bowne	New Village	Warren	Trenton	JW	partnership dispute	111
1837-02-14	14 Feb 1837	R.W. Swartwout	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	GC	invest. speculation	123
1837-02-24	24 Feb 1837	Jacob Losey	Dover	Morris	Washington	RR	petition	145
1837-04-29	29 Apr 1837	Jms Leere	Kingston	Middlesex	Trenton	EW	legal matters	123
1837-06-13	13 Jun 1837	Wm Lloyd	Freehold	Monmouth	Trenton	JW	dower case	116
1837-08-03	3 Aug 1837?	V Southard/daughter	Port Colden	Warren	Wilkes Barre	JW	canal/Schooley Mt	111
1837-12-02	2 Dec 1837	D.W. Vail	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	JW	req. for recommend.	111

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1837-12-11	11 Dec 1837	A. Godwin	Paterson	Passaic	Washington	JW	thnks for intro letter	111
1838-01-30	30 Jan 1838	Samuel Johnson	Hackettstown	Warren	Jersey City	JW	Morris Canal claim	146
1838-02-02	2 Feb 1838	John Elwell	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JG	NJ St Treasury bus.	146
1838-04-23	23 Apr 1838	John S. Noble	Paterson	Passaic	Washington	GC	re: app'tment	123
1838-08-17	17 Aug 1838	G. Ludlow et al.	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Jersey City	RR	Morris Canal claim	146
1838-10-03	3 Oct 1838	H. & S. Hamill	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JG	School report	143
1838-10-12	12 Oct 1838	Wm. L. Skillman	Ringoes	Hunterdon	Jersey City	JWr	horses	123
1838-10-22	22 Oct 1838	Wm Dusenberry	Port Colden	Warren	Jersey City	BA	canal/party pol.	116
1838-10-31	31 Oct 1838	Jn. M. Ross	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	RR	School costs	142
1838-12-17	17 Dec 1838	Samuel Marcy	Cold Springs	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Petition, wharf	147
1839-01-28	28 Jan 1839	E. W. Johnson	Succasunny	Morris	Washington	RR	Morris canal	146
1839-04-30	30 Apr 1839	J.W. Reckless	Amboy	Middlesex	Jersey City	JE	loan, pamphlet	123
1839-05-08	8 May 1839	H. & S. M. Hamill	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JW	dunning letter	111
1839-05-17	17 May 1839	Jn M. Ross	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JE	tuition bills etc.	123
1839-05-20	20 May 1839	Emley Holcombe	Lambertville	Hunterdon	Jersey City	JWr	Legal case	144
1839-06-28	28 Jun 1839	Saml L. Southard	Jersey City	Bergen	Washington	RB	Peaslee	123
1839-07-26	26 Jul 1839	Emley Holcome	Lambertville	Hunterdon	Jersey City	RR	Legal case	144
1839-08-23	23 Aug 1839?	Wilson Knott	Dover	Morris	Jersey City	RR	Morris canal	146
1839-11-16	11 Nov 1839	Saml L. Southard	Jersey City	Bergen	Morristown	JW [CT]	Morris canal	146
1840-01-25	25 Jan 1840	Edward Taylor	Cinnaminson	Burlington	Washington	JG	Thanks for help	145
1840-02-05	5 Feb 1840	Samuel Marcy	Cape Island	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Petition, wharf	147
1840-03-05	5 Mar 1840	J.J. V.D. Beck	Acquackanon k	Passaic	Washington	BA	pol. literature	116
1840-03-30	30 Mar 1840	Jesse Richards	Pleasant Mills	Atlantic	Washington	BA	req. for non-recom.	116
1840-04-06	6 Apr 1840	N. Saxton	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Legal case	144
1840-04-09	9 Apr 1840	Saml L. Southard	Washington	DC	Newburgh, NY	JW	petition denied	123
1840-04-14	14 Apr 1840	Abm Brittin	Madison	Morris	Washington	MS	req. for recom.	116
1840-04-16	16 Apr 1840	Abraham Brittin	Madison	Morris	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	143
1840-05-01	1 May 1840	Parker Clark	Glou. Furnace	Gloucester	Isaac Southard)	BA	NJ treasury bus.	116
1840-05-30	30 May 1840	Geo. Butler	Belvidere	Warren	Washington	RR	Legal case	144
1840-06-29	29 Jun 1840	S. Runk	Kingwood	Hunterdon	Washington	BA	case in progress	116

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1840-08-14	14 Aug 1840	Ph. Dickerson	Paterson	Passaic	Jersey City	GC	Court of Appeals	123
1840-08-18	18 Aug 1840	Edgar Freeman	Woodbridge	Middlesex	Trenton	JW	req. to speak	116
1840-08-24	24 Aug 1840	Saml L. Southard	Belvidere	Warren	Wilkesbarre	GC	speaking eng'mts	123
1840-09-10	10 Sept 1840	C.S. Leport	Stanhope	Sussex	Jersey City	JG	Morris canal	146
1840-09-16	16 Sep 1840	John N Whitaker	Deckertown	Sussex		MY	Politics	182
1840-10-05	5 Oct 1840	Rich'd Ludlow	Tuckahoe	Cape May	Jersey City	CM/JW	politics	147
1840-11-05	5 Nov 1840	R.L. Colt	Paterson	Passiac	Jersey City	MY	speculation	142
1840-11-27	27 Nov 1840	Isaiah Toy	Cinnaminson	Burlington	Jersey City	JE	appts.	123
1841-01-01	1 Jan 1841	Matthew Day	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JW	NJ St. treasury bus.	146
1841-01-21	21 Jan 1841	Ebn. Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	JM	internal impvmts	123
1841-01-21	21 Jan 1841	Joshua Townsend	Cape May CH	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Lighthouse appt.	145
1841-02-02	2 Feb 1841	E. Marsh	Schooleys Mount	Morris	Washington	RR	Clay/Cabinet	147
1841-03-02	2 Mar 1841	Abraham Dunn	Millington	Morris	Washington	DC	post office*	109
1841-03-02	2 Mar 1841	John Hunt	Chester	Morris	Washington	RR	Post office	145
1841-04-28	28 Apr 1841	Spencer Frary.	Cedarville	Cumberland	DC/Trenton/JC	JW	Locofocism	147
1841-06-07	7 Jun 1841	M. Dickerson	Suckasunny	Morris	Washington	JR	public lands	123
1841-07-26	26 Jul 1841	Jos Northrup	La Fayette	Sussex	Washington	JW	PO route	116
1841-08-09	9 Aug 1841	Peter J. Clark	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	145
1841-11-11	11 Nov 1841	Peter J. Clark	Flemington	Hunderdon	Jersey City	RR	speculation	143
1842-01-14	14 Jan 1842	Job S. Halsted	Newton	Sussex	Washington	GC	Whig newspapers	123
1842-02-22	22 Feb 1842	Robert L. Smith	Boundbrook	Somerset	Isaac Southard)	JW	banking	111
1842-03-26	26 Mar 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	JW	req. for recom.	111
1842-04-04	4 Apr 1842	Jos Northrp	Lafayette	Sussex	Washington	MY	PO favor	182
1842-04-08	8 Apr 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	LP	Req. for appt.	146
1842-05-24	24 May 1842	Elias Mushback	Johnsonburg	Warren	Washington	GC	req. for recom.	123
1842-09-22	22 Sept 1842	Saml L. Southard Jr.	Belleville	Essex	Fredericksburg	RR	Post-mortem	142



SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS: Index to Published Letters**by Jean R. Walton**

For many issues now, members have contributed their letters either to or from Samuel L. Southard to the historic record. This "collection" now consists of 190 letters in the hands of Society members, with the ones issued during the last 4 issues totaling some 89 letters. We are deeply grateful to all contributors for the time they took to photocopy their letters. A list of members who contributed over the entire series is below.

ALL CONTRIBUTORS			
ABBREV.	NAME	ABBREV.	NAME
BA	Brad Arch	GN	Gerard Neufeld
RB	Robert Buckler	LP	Leonard Peck
DC	Donald Chafetz	JR	Julius Revesz
GC	Greg Cohen	RR	Robert G. Rose
JE	Jack Edge	PS	Paul Schumacher
EF	Gene Fricks	SHHS	Somerset Hills HS
AE	Arne Englund	MS	Mark Swetland
LF	Len Frank	CT	C.S. Thompson
JG	Joseph Geraci	JW _r	Jim Walker
JGt	Joyce Groot	JW	Jean Walton
HCHS	Hunterdon Co. HS	EW	Edwin Weyer
PL	Paul Lebitsch	MY	Mike Yannotta
JM	Jim Mason	NZ	Nathan Zankel
CM	Craig Mathewson		
THANKS TO ALL!			

On the next few pages is a list of all the letters we have published, by posting date. Within this table, you can see where an item originated [the postmark] and where it was sent, the topic, the contributor, and the issue in which it appeared. This is intended to be a tool, so that you can easily find a particular letter, or a particular postmark from one of these post offices.

The NJPH issue is indicated only by the whole number, in an effort to make this as succinct as possible for such a long list. Here is the list of the same issues with their dates, so that they can be easily located in your back issues of the Journal:

109	Vol. 22, No. 4, Sept 1994	122	Vol. 25, No. 2, Mar 1997
110	Vol. 22, No. 5, Nov 1994	123	Vol. 25, No. 3, May 1997
111	Vol. 23, No. 1, Jan 1995	142	Vol. 29, No. 2, Jun 2001
114	Vol. 23, No. 4, Sept 1995	143	Vol. 29, No. 3, Sept 2001
115	Vol. 23, No. 5, Nov 1995	144	Vol. 29, No. 4, Nov 2001
116	Vol. 24, No. 1, Jan 1996	145	Vol. 30, No. 1, Mar 2002
117	Vol. 24, No. 2, Mar 1996	146	Vol. 30, No. 2, Jul 2002
121	Vol. 25, No. 1, Jan 1997	147	Vol. 30, No. 3, Sept 2002

The Southard Notebooks have gathered together a fair number of the vast collection of Southard correspondence, which served as one of the main collections used by William Coles, Jr. in his book on New Jersey stampless markings. We add these to the many which still exist in archives at Princeton, Rutgers, the New Jersey Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the Naval archives, and the Library of Congress, and hope others will make good use of these primary source materials not only in the study of postal history, but in the study of local, state, and national history as well.

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOK INDEX by Jean R. Walton

LIST OF SOUTHARD CORRESPONDENCE IN HANDS OF SOCIETY MEMBERS [NEW: see issues 142-147]							Issue no.:
DATE	FROM	P'MKD	County	TO	Contributor	Subject	
16 Aug 1807	D.Thompson Jr	Mendham.	Morris	Oakland, Va.	JW	advice & news	110
22 May 1809	D. Thompson Jr	Morristown	Morris	Virginia	MY	Fanny	142
12 Apr 1810	Josiah Simpson	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Virginia	NZ	Quarrel & love	142
25 Jun 1810	Josiah Simpson	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Virginia	NZ	Quarrel & love	142
20 Dec 1810	Sam'l Southard	Washington DC		Flemington	HCHS	place to live	142
28 May 1811	H Southard Sr.	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	BA	appt. as Surrogate	114
4 Sept 1811	Daniel Dod	Mendham	Morris	Flemington	RR	July 4 oration	142
22 Sept 1811	Robert Finley	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	RR	school	142
12 Feb 1812	James Randolph	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Flemington	NZ	Req. to speak	145
4 Sept 1812	Robert Finley	Baskingridge	Somerset	Flemington	SHHS	school	142
12 Nov 1812	Wm Maxwell	Somerset C.H.	Somerset	Basking Ridge	BA	appt/DptyAttyGen	114
3 Feb 1815	S. J. Ogden	Morristown	Morris	Flemington	RR	Legal case	144
8 Aug 1815	D. Thompson, Jr	Morristown	Morris	Flemington	RR	Mother's death	142
18 Sept181??	M. Croxall	New Germantown	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW	legal papers	111
16 Feb 1820	Rev. J. T. Field	Pompton	Morris	Trenton	JW	church dispute	110
20 Jul 1820	D. Thompson Jr	Morristown	Morris	Trenton	JW	advice/steamboats	110
10 Mar 1821	S. Graham	Newark	Essex	Trenton	RR	Debating society	143
2 May 1821	Josiah Schank	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Trenton	JG	Estate questions	144
18 May 1821	H. Westervelt.	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Trenton	NZ	Note to pay	143
1-Dec-1821	Wm Pennington	Newark	Essex	Washington	JE	Dist. courts	121
7 Feb 1822	Z. Flammerfelt	German Valley	Morris	Washington	RR	Postal routes	145
14 May 1823	J.V. Hunt	Hunt's Mills	Hunterdon	Trenton	BA	horse for sale	114
29 Oct 1823	Ez'l Stevens	Cold Springs	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Lighthouse appt.	145
10 Jan 1824	Geo. Wood	N. Brunswick	Middlesex	Washington	JG	Case in progress	144
19 Jul 1824?	M.Harrow/	Pennington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JE	family troubles	121
9 Mar 1825	Eben Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	145
15 Apr 1825	Wm Kerwood	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JM	dunning letter	121
20 Dec 1825	Jacob D. Howell	Suckasunny	Morris	Washington	JG	Req. for appt.	143
10 Feb 1826	Jno. Manners	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	143
22 Mar 1826	Nathaniel Saxton	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	JE	legal matters	121
7 Apr 1826	Lucius Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	JG	Req. for appt.	143
14 Aug 1826	I. Southard	Somerville	Somerset	Washington	JE	Clay, elections	121
18 Oct 1826	Robt Arnold	Amboy	Middlesex	Washington	RR	Req. for ?	145
21 May 1827	I Southard	Somerville	Somerset	Washington	JW	duel	111
21 May 1827	J.M. Sherrerd	Pleasant Valley	Sussex	Trenton	GC	case in progress	121
31 May 1827	Geo Thompson	Salem	Salem	Washington	JE	req. apptment	121
11 Jun 1827	Ebn. Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	JM	req. apptment	121
15 Oct 1827	Ethan Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	MY	favor	145
9 Jan 1828	Lucius Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	JE	Clay, elections	121
18 Jun 1828	L.A. Higbee	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JM	appt., family news	121
2 Jul 1828	J.T.Blackwell	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Mail route	145
22 Jul 1828	Jms Davison	Harmony	Warren	Washington	JW	needs pol articles	111
8 Sept 1828	Wm Frick	Vincent Town	Burlington	Washington	JG	antimasons	147
22 Sept 1828	A. Griffith	Burlington	Burlington	Trenton	JE	escort to D.C.	121
22 Jun 1829	Jos. P. Hughes	Cape May C.H.	Cape May	Trenton	CM/JW	Congress Hall circ.	143
8 Jul 1829	Sam Brown	Mount Holly	Burlington	Trenton	RR	Indian lands	147
23 Oct 1829	J.T. Blackwell	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	RR	Req. for appt.	145
3 Nov 1829	Jos. F. Randolph	Freehold	Monmouth	Trenton	RR	Req. for intros.	145
5 Nov 1829	J.T. Blackwell	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JG	Req. for appt.	145

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOK INDEX by Jean R. Walton

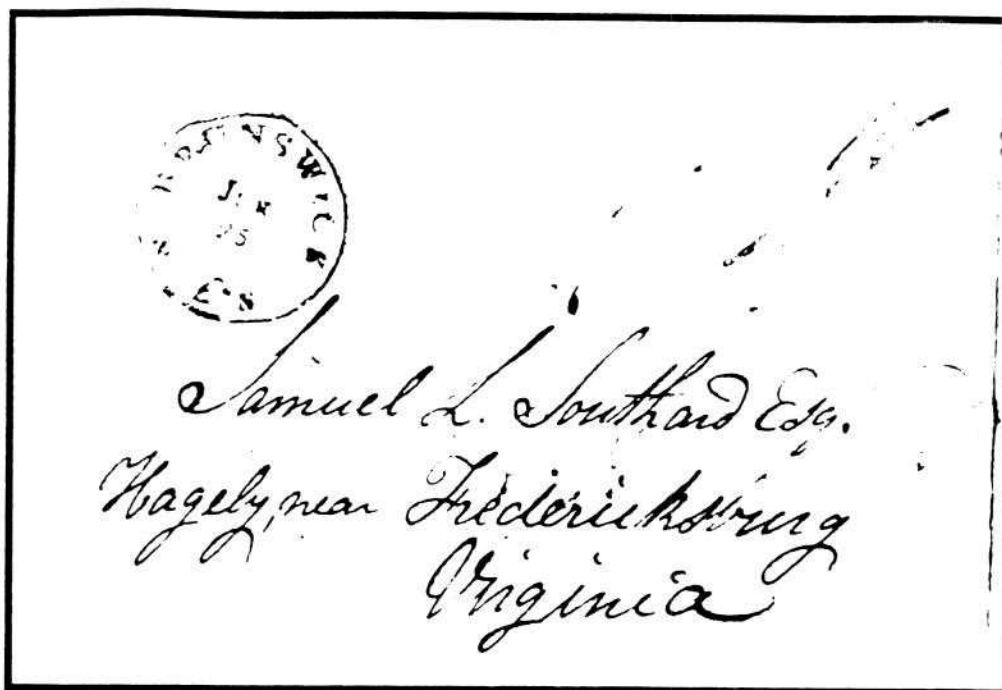
29 Nov 1829	P.T. Stryker	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JW	horses	142
25 Nov 1829	J. Fithian	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	JW	req. to speak	121
16 Dec 1829	Amzi Dodd	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JW	liquor license law	111
28 Feb 1830	R.K. Matlack	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	GN	Lafayette	114
2 Mar 1830	Wm Halsey	Newark	Essex	Trenton/ D.C.	JW	affidavit	111
30 Mar 1830	John F. Clark	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW	Inv. To speak	142
22 Apr 1830	Wm Frick	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	RR	Estate questions	144
27 Apr 1830	John Colt	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	GC	SUM, Morris canal	122
9 May 1830	James Wills, Sr.	Gloucester Cty	Gloucester	Trenton	JM	case in progress	122
2 Jun 1830	P.D. Vroom	New Brunswick	Middlesex	Trenton	NZ	Case in progress	144
10 Jun 1830	R. Thompson	Salem	Salem	Trenton	RR	Case in progress	144
29 Jun 1830	Jos Bispham	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JW	store theft	111
3 Jul 1830	Sam'l Southard	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JW	Front only	142
10 Jul 1830	John Rutherford	Belleville	Essex	Trenton	RR	NY/NY case	144
23 Aug 1830	Jacob Castner	Asbury	Warren	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
23 Feb 1831	Sam'l Perkins Jr.	Burlington	Burlington	Trenton	JW	Case in progress	144
24 Mar 1831	A. Godwin Jr.	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	PL	stock, proxy	122
5 Apr 1831	J. Summers	Belvidere	Warren	Trenton	AE	legal matters	122
21 May 1831	Rich. S. Field	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JE	pol. meeting	122
8 Aug 1831	Jms Davison	Davison	Warren	Trenton	BA	Line dispute,	115
13 Aug 1831	P.J. Gray	Good Intent	Gloucester	Trenton	BA/EF	robbery	115, 147
20 Dec 1831	F.L. Maculloch	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
23 Jan 1832	H. Southard Sr.	Baskingridge	Somerset	Trenton	JG	Hicksites, land	122
9 May 1832	Henry Southard	Baskingridge	Somerset	Trenton	RR	Family, \$\$	142
8 Jun 1832	Wm Headley	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Trenton	BA	case in progress	115
25 Jun 1832	W. Gauntt	Jobstown	Burlington	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
2 Aug 1832	Aaron Ogden	Jersey City	Bergen	Trenton	RR	Case in progress	144
16 Aug 1832	J.Sonderuntz etc	Baskingridge	Somerset	Trenton	RR	Temperance Soc.	142
23 Aug 1832	John Youle	Tuckerton	Burlington	Trenton	JW	Case in progress	144
17 Sept 1832	E. Marsh	Schooleys Mt	Morris	Trenton	DC	lost \$50, elections	122
1 Nov 1832	Nicholas Smith	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	LP/JW	req. for comm.	122
10 Nov 1832	E. Van Arsdale Jr.	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JE	elections	122
19 Dec 1832	William Brittin	Bottlehill	Morris	Trenton	MS	Req. for appt.	115
19 Jan 1833	Isaac Brown	Lawrenceville	Hunterdon	Trenton	JE	appt, education	122
20 Feb 1833	Robt Lee	Rahway	Essex	Trenton	RR	Estate case/murder	144
19 Apr 1833	S. Holmes	Sharptown	Salem	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
27 Apr 1833	C.G. McChesney	Hightstown	Middlesex	Freehold	JE	letter of introd.	122
8 Jul 1833	Wm Tonkin	Carpenters Landing	Gloucester	Trenton	BA	sale of land	115
15 Aug 1833	Wm Headley	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Trenton	BA	case in progress	115
10 Sep 1833	Augustus Sooy	Gloucester Furnace	Gloucester	Trenton	BA	case in progress	115
17 Oct 1833	John J. Chetwood	Elizabethtown	Essex	Trenton	GC	case in progress	122
11 Nov 1833	Wm Brewer	Allentown	Monmouth	Trenton	JE	legal case	122
28 Nov 1833	Thom Leaming	By the Steward of the Steamboat Burlington		Trenton	BA	meeting/Thompson	115
15 Feb 1834	Wm. Good	Howell Works	Monmouth	Washington	JW	removal of deposits	147
17 Feb 1834	Walter Kirkpatrick	Morristown	Morris	Washington	RR	deposits/instr'ns	147
17 Mar 1834	Joshua Townsend	Dennis Creek	Cape May	Washington	CM	Del. breakwater	145
18 Mar 1834	Jms Davison	Davison	Warren	Washington	BA	Jackson/bank war	115

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOK INDEX by Jean R. Walton

7 Apr 1834	Sam'l Reynolds	Baskingridge	Somerset	Washington	RR	pension	145
26 Apr 1834	WClark/ J. Kinney	Belvidere	Warren	Washington	LF	Jackson/bank war	115
2 Jun 1834	Jos Wolohan	Chews Landing	Gloucester	Washington	BA	bank war/ships	115
21 Jun 1834	E. Mushback	Johnsonburgh	Warren	Washington	LF	PO/pol. literature	115
23 Jun 1834	Benj I. Lowe	Gratitude	Sussex	Washington	BA	pol. literature	116
27 Jun 1834	Walter Greacen	Baskingridge	Somerset	Washington	JG	slander	142
21 Jul 1834	Jos W. Bray	Clinton	Hunterdon	Trenton	JW	bank war?	111
23 Jul 1834	H Southard Sr.	Basking Ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JW	Jackson/land/PO	116
29 Jul 1834	J. Kinney, Jr.	Belvidere	Warren	Trenton	GC	Rev. pensioners	122
7 Aug 1834	Sam'l S. Doty	Basking Ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JE	\$\$ collections	122
11 Oct 1834	Wm. Good	Howell Works	Monmouth	Trenton	RR	address	145
22 Oct 1834	James Wilson	Trenton	Hunterdon	Boston	JM	elections, resg.	122
5 Feb 1835	Jacob Lambert	Prallsville	Hunterdon	Washington	JWr	PO request	116
5 Feb 1835	Ichabod Harrison	Orange	Essex	Washington	JE	eulogy, Lafayette	123
5 Feb 1835	Henry Southard	Baskingridge	Somerset	Washington	RR	Pres. War project	142
8 Feb 1835	Alex Allaire	Howell Works	Monmouth	Washington	BA	Lafayette	116
11 May 1835	W.H.Sloan	Flemington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JG	Case in progress	144
18 May 1835	Sam'l Southard	Trenton	Hunterdon	Cambridge	JW	req. for opinions	142
11 Jun 1835	Caleb S. Green	Lawrenceville	Hunterdon	Trenton	JG	cows	142
2 Sept 1835	J.C. Smallwood	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	JW	Case in progress	144
2 Nov 1835	J. Miller	Cape Island	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Wood cutting	144
27 Dec 1835	Isaac Hillian	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JE	Dist. Court	123
22 Feb 1836	Sam Holmes	Scull Town	Salem	Trenton	BA	case in progress	116
8 Mar 1836	J.N. Reading	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	JE	elections	123
2 May 1836	Aaron H. Kelsey	Gravel Hill	Warren	Washington	BA	Land bill	116
6 May 1836	R.P. Thompson	Salem	Salem	Washington	PS	case in progress	116
16 May 1836	R.P. Thompson	Salem	Salem	Trenton	RR	Case in progress	144
28 May 1836	Robt Armstrong	Woodbury	Gloucester	Washington	JW	Appt/Exploring Exp	143
4 Jun 1836	William Brewer	Squancum	Monmouth	Trenton	JW	suit	144
12 Dec 1836	R.E. Thomson	New Hampton	Hunterdon	Trenton/DC	BA	money owed	116
4 Jan 1837	Dr. J. Vanmeter	Salem	Salem	Washington	RR	Reply to req. for \$\$	144
19 Jan 1837	C. Bowne	New Village	Warren	Trenton	JW	partnership dispute	111
14 Feb 1837	R.W. Swartwout	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	GC	invest. speculation	123
24 Feb 1837	Jacob Losey	Dover	Morris	Washington	RR	petition	145
29 Apr 1837	Jms Leere	Kingston	Middlesex	Trenton	EW	legal matters	123
13 Jun 1837	Wm Lloyd	Freehold	Monmouth	Trenton	JW	dower case	116
3 Aug 1837?	V Southard	Port Colden	Warren	Wilkes Barre	JW	canal/Schooleys Mt	111
2 Dec 1837	D.W. Vail	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	JW	recommend.	111
11 Dec 1837	A. Godwin	Paterson	Passaic	Washington	JW	thnks for intro letter	111
30 Jan 1838	Samuel Johnson	Hackettstown	Warren	Jersey City	JW	Morris Canal claim	146
2 Feb 1838	John Elwell	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JG	NJ St Treasury bus.	146
23 Apr 1838	John S. Noble	Paterson	Passaic	Washington	GC	re: app'tment	123
17 Aug 1838	G. Ludlow et al.	Berkshire Valley	Morris	Jersey City	RR	Morris Canal claim	146
3 Oct 1838	H. & S. Hamill	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JG	School report	143
12 Oct 1838	Wm. L. Skillman	Ringoos	Hunterdon	Jersey City	JWr	horses	123
22 Oct 1838	Wm Dusenberry	Port Colden	Warren	Jersey City	BA	canal/party pol.	116
31 Oct 1838	Jn. M. Ross	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	RR	School costs	142
17 Dec 1838	Samuel Marcy	Cold Springs	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Petition, wharf	147

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOK INDEX by Jean R. Walton

28 Jan 1839	E. W. Johnson	Succasunny	Morris	Washington	RR	Morris canal	146
30 Apr 1839	J.W. Reckless	Amboy	Middlesex	Jersey City	JE	loan, pamphlet	123
8 May 1839	H. & S. M. Hamill	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JW	dunning letter	111
17 May 1839	Jn M. Ross	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JE	tuition bills etc.	123
20 May 1839	Emley Holcombe	Lambertville	Hunterdon	Jersey City	JWr	Legal case	144
28 Jun 1839	Saml L. Southard	Jersey City	Bergen	Washington	RB	Peaslee	123
26 Jul 1839	Emley Holcome	Lambertville	Hunterdon	Jersey City	RR	Legal case	144
23 Aug 1839?	Wilson Knott	Dover	Morris	Jersey City	RR	Morris canal	146
25 Jan 1840	Edward Taylor	Cinnaminson	Burlington	Washington	JG	Thanks for help	145
5 Feb 1840	Samuel Marcy	Cape Island	Cape May	Washington	CM/JW	Petition, wharf	147
5 Mar 1840	J.J. V.D. Beck	Acquackanonk	Passaic	Washington	BA	pol. literature	116
30 Mar 1840	Jesse Richards	Pleasant Mills	Atlantic	Washington	BA	req. for non-recom.	116
6 Apr 1840	N. Saxton	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Legal case	144
9 Apr 1840	Saml L. Southard	Washington	DC	Newburgh, NY	JW	petition denied	123
14 Apr 1840	Abm Brittin	Madison	Morris	Washington	MS	req. for recom.	116
16 Apr 1840	Abraham Brittin	Madison	Morris	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	143
1 May 1840	Parker Clark	Glou. Furnace	Gloucester	Trenton	BA	NJ treasury bus.	116
30 May 1840	Geo. Butler	Belvidere	Warren	Washington	RR	Legal case	144
29 Jun 1840	S. Runk	Kingwood	Hunterdon	Washington	BA	case in progress	116
14 Aug 1840	Ph. Dickerson	Paterson	Passaic	Jersey City	GC	Court of Appeals	123
18 Aug 1840	Edgar Freeman	Woodbridge	Middlesex	Trenton	JW	req. to speak	116
24 Aug 1840	Saml L. Southard	Belvidere	Warren	Wilkesbarre	GC	speaking eng'tmts	123
10 Sept 1840	C.S. Leport	Stanhope	Sussex	Jersey City	JG	Morris canal	146
5 Oct 1840	Rich'd Ludlow	Tuckahoe	Cape May	Jersey City	CM/JW	politics	147
5 Nov 1840	R.L. Colt	Paterson	Passiac	Jersey City	MY	speculation	142
27 Nov 1840	Isaiah Toy	Cinnaminson	Burlington	Jersey City	JE	appts.	123
1 Jan 1841	Matthew Day	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JW	NJ St. treasury bus.	146
21 Jan 1841	Ebn. Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	JM	internal impvmts	123
21 Jan 1841	Joshua Townsend	Cape May CH	Cape May	Wahington	CM/JW	Lighthouse appt.	145
2 Feb 1841	E. Marsh	SchooleysMount	Morris	Washington	RR	Clay/Cabinet	147
2 Mar 1841	Abraham Dunn	Millington	Morris	Washington	DC	post office*	109
2 Mar 1841	John Hunt	Chester	Morris	Washington	RR	Post office	145
28 Apr 1841	Spencer Frary.	Cedarville	Cumberland	DC/Trenton/JC	JW	Locofocism	147
7 Jun 1841	M. Dickerson	Suckasunny	Morris	Washington	JR	public lands	123
26 Jul 1841	Jos Northrup	La Fayette	Sussex	Washington	JW	PO route	116
9 Aug 1841	Peter J. Clark	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	RR	Req. for appt.	145
11 Nov 1841	Peter J. Clark	Flemington	Hunderdon	Jersey City	RR	speculation	143
14 Jan 1842	Job S. Halsted	Newton	Sussex	Washington	GC	Whig newspapers	123
22 Feb 1842	Robert L. Smith	Boundbrook	Somerset	Trenton	JW	banking	111
26 Mar 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	JW	req. for recom.	111
8 Apr 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	LP	Req. for appt.	146
8 Apr 1842	Edwin Post	Stanhope	Sussex	Washington	LP	Req. for appt.	146
24 May 1842	Elias Mushback	Johnsonburg	Warren	Washington	GC	req. for recom.	123
22 Sept 1842	S. L. Southard Jr.	Belleville	Essex	Fredericksburg	RR	Post-mortem	142



Collection of: Nathan Zankel

Letter addressed to:

Mr. Samuel L. Southard, Esq.

Hagely, near Fredericksburg, Virginia

From: [J.S. - Josiah Simpson, same author as April 14, 1810 letter - see footnote]

Southard June 25, 1810

P'mkd: N. Brunswick, NJ

[N19/17]

Dr Sir,

New Brunswick, June 25th, 1810

I had no doubt that you would think Preston & myself had both done wrong in quarrelling as we have. And I have now no doubt that I have not in all things acted with the nicest propriety, yet still I am not sensible of any great deviation from the line of correct conduct. Nor can I think that because I was "sometimes rather wantonly harsh" that I was for that reason guilty of any gross departure from that dignity of feeling which ought to characterize every gentleman. It is certainly proper on some occasions to manifest resentment for unmerited abuse; cases may even sometimes occur when our duty to ourselves would require an appearance of high resentment, when in fact the meekness of our temper might be such as to cherish it but very [partially]. When I described the character of the person who I suspected of giving Preston mischief-making information, I never suspected you to have done it with any improper intentions. But I have already acquitted you of the slightest suspicion of having ever attempted to stir up strife between P. & myself. And I know that your disposition would lead you to attempt the healing of a breach of that sort instead of widening it. You are a lawyer, of course, by profession a "peace-maker." From the explanations that have taken place between you and myself touching this affair, I am now inclined to think that you have not even been guilty of any inadvertence which could have rendered you in an measure accessory to the quarrel. At one time I thought you must have committed some blunder that had been followed up by P.'s jealousy till he had determined to construe suspicion into evidence.

When you have seen P., what does he say about me? I should have no kind of hesitation in meeting him this moment with the cordiality of ancient friendship provided I could be assured that he did not think me so scurvy and lying a hypocrite as he has said I was. As soon as he changes the opinion expressed in his last letter of my character, I shall feel towards him as formerly. And whether he changes it or not, I shall be so far his friend as to feel a solicitude for his welfare, and an anxiety for his happiness.

You ask a number of questions. Miss D. is rather unhappy on account of what has passed between P. & herself as well as between several others & herself. "What is the state of her feelings towards P.?" She could not answer this question, and I don't think I can. She does not exactly know, therefore I do not. "What is the state of yours (mine) towards her?" I have contracted a tender regard for her which has half grown into love, but which will never grow any higher; of course I can answer your last question by saying I do not "really design to court her," and yet possibly, tho' not probably, I may. I was at her father's last week, and have had the pleasure of seeing her since in this place every day for three days. She left town this morning. I always take so much pleasure in paying her attentions that everybody says I am courting her, and what is more tickling to my vanity, everybody crowns my aspiring views with the laurel on conquest! Hem!

The truth is I am becoming a great trifler among the girls, and I do not find any one among them that will suit exactly. I delight in their company because they are girls, sensible and virtuous females.

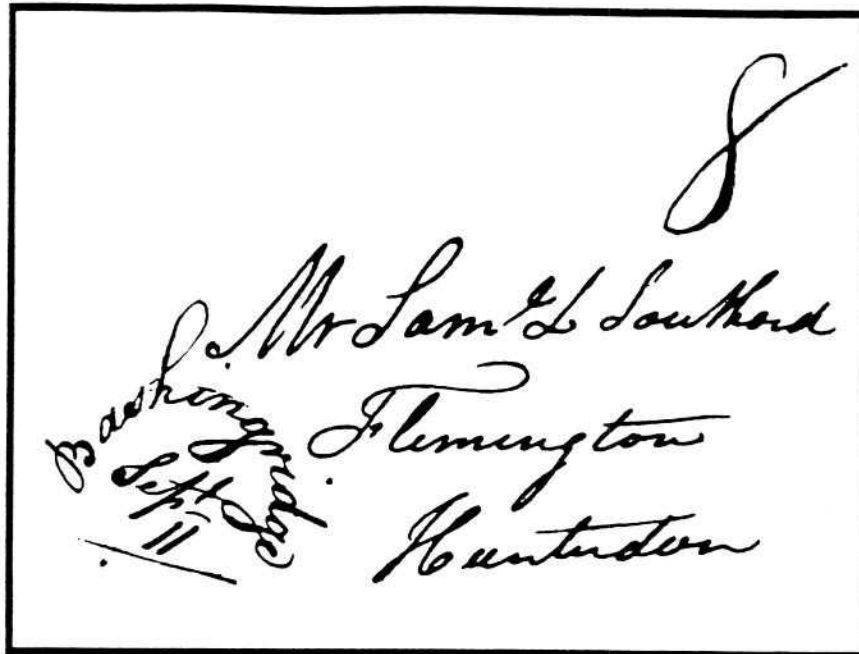
You have asked me some plain questions and I have given you candid answers; now let me ask you if you intend to marry Miss Harrow* and if you do when you will do so, will you bring her to Jersey in the fall?

I have this day agreed with Grimes to consider the agreement of co-partnership between us as void ab inito. He said he was sensible it would be much to his advantage to maintain it in force, but as it has not been in his power to fulfill his engagement, he considered himself bound in honor to accede to my wishes on the subject. In fact if the next six months should have turned out like these just past, I should have just given him about one hundred dollars for no equivalent. And now I am ready to join you at a moments warning. I have a cause which if you will enable me to gain, you shall divide with me a fee of four or five hundred dollars. It will, I believe, turn on the question whether a deed can be assigned so as to convey an interest either in law or equity in land without a writing under seal. As soon as you can solve this question write to me.

My brother will move here next spring which will be much to my advantage. He has leased Mrs. Patterson's house etc. for seven years. This town is growing astonishingly. Churchill Houston and myself have opened a large book-store under the management of Lewis Deare, and if you should want any books, let me get them for you, as I will save you about 20 per cent. The establishment is so ordered as not to require any sensible sacrifice of my time.

When are you coming to Jersey?

* This is the first mention of Rebecca Harrow - the young lady Southard met in Virginia, and who ultimately became his wife.



Collection of: Robert Rose
 Letter addressed to:
 Mr.. Samuel L. Southard
 Flemington
 Hunterdon
 From: Robert Finley**

Southard: Sep 11, 1811
 P'mkd: Baskingridge, NJ
 [mss semicircular Baskingridge *8]

Basking Ridge Sept. 9, 1811

Dr Sir,

Your favor of 16 Ult. was duly received and I have thought every day since its receipt of answering it. I notice your inquiries relative to Master Taliaferro.*** He has found pretty good employment during the time he has been under my tuition I believe, let his powers be what they may. He joined a class in which I suppose he imagined at first he was greatly superior & he probably concluded that he had experienced something like injustice. He had entered the Greek testament and they had only gone about half through the Greek Grammar. But in place of his superiority in the Greek, they were masters of Prosody**** for their standing well acquainted with Murray's Larger English Grammar, and far advanced in Arithmetic, in all which he was totally deficient. He has therefore had double lessons to recite daily to bring him up with his class, who have also read considerably more Latin than he had. He has been reading in gils Georgica, learning the

* Illustrated in Coles, p. 138

** Headmaster of the Classical School in Baskingridge.

*** John Taliaferro was the son of the Taliaferro family in which Southard had spent the previous five years, tutoring the members of this family, and studying law.

**** The study of poetic meters and versification.

theory of application of poetic measure, and arithmetic. He has gone entirely through the latter, and some part of his class have been twice through. By reciting with another class he is endeavoring to get up what he is deficient in the English Grammar. His class has entered Horace lately and Greek Testament this morning. I believe about half his class will give him ample employment as a Grecian --

As to the young gentleman's temper, I am much at a loss to estimate it fairly. He was very pressing at two different times in the summer to pay a visit to Mr. Simpson at New Brunswick. Circumstances rendered it improper and I forbade him to go. He appears to me something like sullen since that time.

Whether some such thing is his general air I do not know. Time will remedy all this. It is not proposed to send his class to Princeton next fall. Neither do I think they could be well prepared by that time. The years and size of most of them, and of John among the rest, do not render it desirable that they should go so early. But he can be made to enter if his friends wish; of this I sh'd like to be informed.

It is not probable that I shall have a place for your young friend in the school this fall. Every vacancy is preoccupied over and over. But it is probable next spring may procure an opening. If God shall spare our lives, and you should wish the place, I must have a notice of several months. I have heard something and seen much about your Fourth of July Oration, and shall be pleased to read it. Send it to me as soon as you can. I notice with pleasure that you remember the instruction of your early youth. As [regards] prospects at Flemington, you must remember that a young man always begins in winter. I have the pleasure to assure you that I am interested in your welfare. I am with much regard

Yours,
Robert Finley

P.S. Write me what you found to be Master Taliaferros's constitutional temper. I have ever treated as he deserved, that is with the utmost resp.

Baskingridge
 4th September }
 Samuel L Southard Esq
 Flemington
 New Jersey

Collection of: Historical Society of Somerset Hills *

Letter addressed to:

Samuel L. Southard Esq.

Flemington

New Jersey

From: Robert Finley

Southard: Sep. 4, 1812

P'mkd: Baskingridge, N.J

[mss Baskingridge '8]

My Dear Sir,

Basking Ridge July 30, 1812

Your favor of the 20th Inst. Is hereby acknowledged and the contents of it are duly noted. Master John Taliaferro has shown me a letter from his father, which contained a wish that my pupil might be prepared to enter [as a] sophomore next fall at Princeton. As I owed a letter to Mr. Taliaferro, I wrote him immediately and informed him that his desires should be complied with. John will be amply prepared to enter with reputation to himself and us. I could devoutly wish that our beloved college was under some more efficient government, but I believe that it will be put into its proper state before John will go there.

Your diversions of Pourley which throw such a blaze of light upon the origin and growth of language in general and especially of our own language, was in consequence of your direction put into the hands of our common friend Mr. Armstrong, where I presume the curious and I think valuable book is now. It is expected there will be a large vacancy in my school the ensuing autumn, not less than ten or twelve will go to one or other of our American colleges. It will be desirable to have the places of these filled up nearly. If

* Courtesy of June Kennedy of the Historical Society of Somerset Hills, which is housed in the old Academy building in Basking Ridge.

** Coles indicates spelling in this period as *Baskenridge*; this however is clearly *Baskingridge*.

Mrs. Allison will be willing to pay about fourteen shillings per week for her sons' board, and for the time only during which they may be at their board, she may find a place for them unless I hear from some Gentlemen in New York next week who at present have the offer of the places for their children. The tuition will be twenty dollars per year and a small charge for wood in winter. Entrance five dollars, ten being my ordinary charge.

August 29. Your favor of 24th Inst. came to hand yesterday afternoon. In the evening I saw your father, and made the necessary arrangements with him. I shall therefore expect Mr. Steward on the first day of November next and not before.

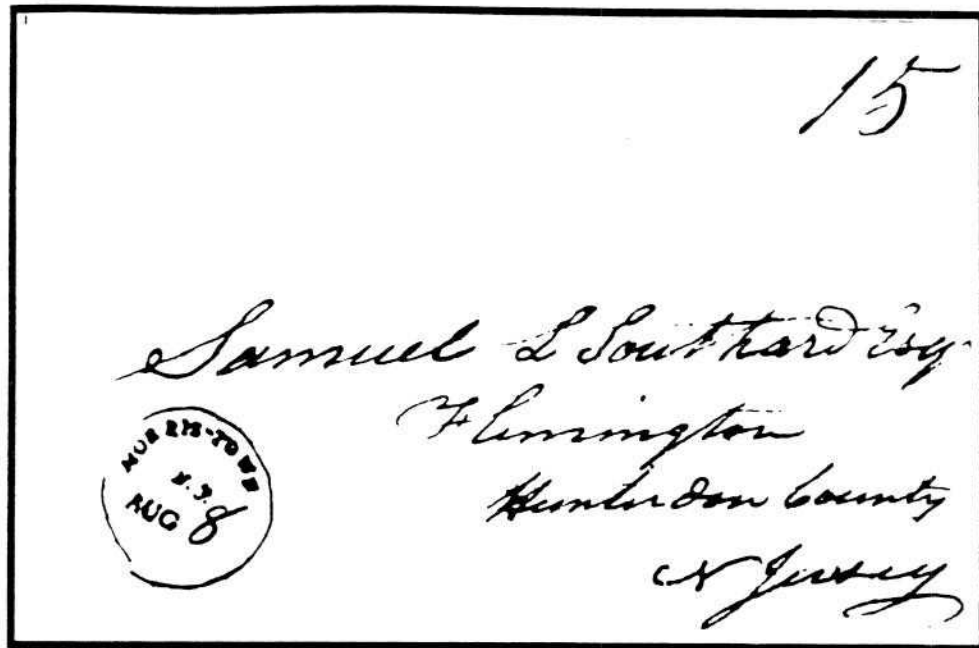
With much regards, I am D'r Sir

Yours truly,

Robert Finley



Robert Finley's Classical Academy still stands in Basking Ridge. It was built in 1809, so young John Taliaferro would have attended school here. Samuel Southard and Theodore Frelinghuysen however were graduated before this time, when Finley was holding classes in his own home. The Academy now serves as home to the Historical Society of Somerset Hills.



Collection of: Robert Rose
Letter addressed to:
Samuel L. Southard, Esq.
Flemington
Hunterdon County
N Jersey

Southard: Aug 8, 1815
P'mkd: Morristown, N.J.
[M44]/mss 15

From: David Thompson, Jr.
[Noted: D.T.]

Morristown Aug 2, 1815

Dear Sir,

I wrote you a few lines the other day when you was at Baskingridge - I take an early opportunity of requesting that you will not suppose that I was willing to trifle with your afflictions by the light and thoughtless manner in which I then expressed myself, or that I have no feeling for the sufferings of my friends. I did not know the mournful occasion which brought you to Baskingridge when I wrote that short note, or I should not have sent it. I understood from Dr. Lewis that a relation of yours was to be interred that day & that you would probably attend, but from the manner in which the information was given, I had no suspicion that this relative was your mother; & something else occurring, prevented my making a more particular inquiry. I was not undeceived till the information of the circumstances was given in the public print. You will therefore be willing to excuse whatever might have seemed like an untimely or unfeeling intrusion upon you, in an hour of affliction.

I am uncertain yet, whether I should be considered as a candidate for the legislature, but probably I shall. The more I reflect on what you mentioned respecting your becoming a member of Assembly, the more I am inclined to think that it would be to your interest to serve in that capacity a year or two. The world will consider you of more consequence on account of it. You will be able by that means to extend your practice, both as regards the number and importance of the causes which will be given you to manage. So that as a mere pecuniary matter, my opinion is that you had better accept the offer if it is offered. Judge Ogden some time ago gave an opinion that I did not possess sufficient independence for a political character. Robert Martin a few days ago in company repeated the same idea. Both of these persons must have received their information either from Trenton or from my colleagues from this County.

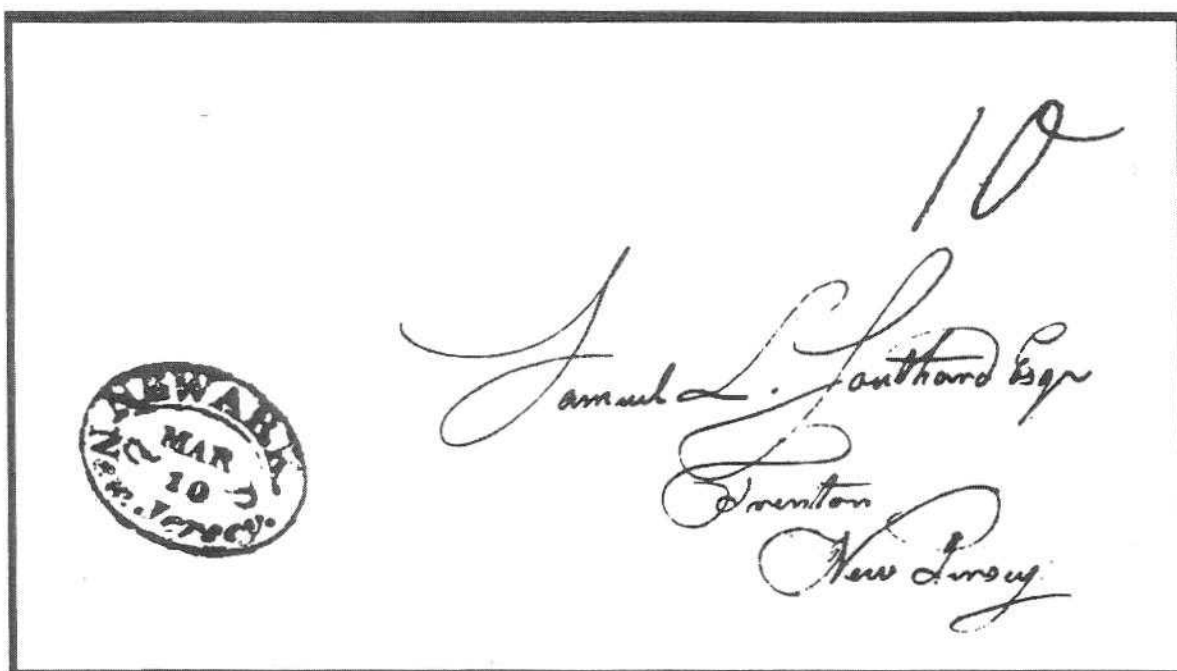
Gen. Solomon Doughty might be the mouthpiece but he originates nothing, or if he does, it is of no consequence. I would thank you to let me know if Wilson is busy about my deficiency in political independency - as you would probably hear at Trenton. But to tell the truth, I suspect it comes from Ludlow, for he treated me in a very dishonorable and ungentlemanly manner respecting our appointments, and of course I calculated on his enmity. It is also exactly the mode Ludlow has taken with one or two others in our county who he supposed would not exactly suit his purposes - he keeps himself out of view while his tools are at work, to destroy your reputation. I am not concerned at anything he had do, for offices of that kind are to me matters of great indifference - and I am also fully prepared to meet him - but I do not like to be stabbed by an unknown enemy and for a concealed offense.

If you have heard of observations of this kind coming from Ludlow, I would thank you to let me know. I suppose he might probably give opinions or rather hints which would come to the ears of your friends at Baskingridge so that you would be informed of them. It is to me a matter of curiosity more than of interest, for I have no facts on the subject. The steam boat question I knew would be the occasion of hostility to me,* but if I had my part to act out again, I believe I should give more dissatisfaction than I did before. My respect for the principles of religion operated more on the mind of Ludlow, than my want of potential independency - With Wilson my wanting independency consists in not being dependent on him.

My respects to Mrs. Southard,
Respectfully, your friend
David Thompson, Jr.

Sam'l L. Southard

* The Steam Boat Case is discussed at greater length in Journal #110, and revolves around the river rights between New York & New Jersey. Thompson refers here to the fact that he stood with Ogden and Southard here, opposing the members of his own party. Southard had likely been hired by Ogden in part because he was of the opposing party, and as such, might perhaps sway some of their support in his favor.



Collection of: Robert Rose

Letter addressed to:

Honorable Samuel L. Southard, Esq.

Trenton New Jersey

From: Sylvester Graham

[Noted: 21 Sylvester Graham, Deb'g Society] [Printed Invitation to Meeting]

Southard: Mar 10, 1821

P'mkd: Newark, N.J.

[N3 black/10 in red ink]

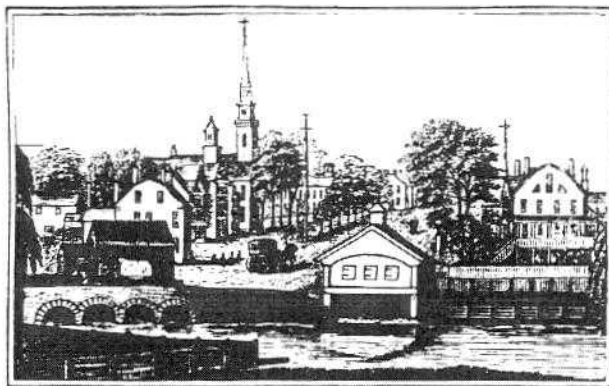
Parsippany, Morris County (N.J.) March 6th, 1821

SIR,

*I have the honour to inform you, that at a public meeting of the New Jersey General Debating Society, held at Newark, on the fifteenth ult, you was * elected an honorary member.*

The Society will be happy to receive any communication from you, and would be glad of your presence at its public meetings.

The New Jersey General Debating Society, for the promotion of useful knowledge, was formed by a Convention of Delegates from the several Debating Societies in this part of the State, at Newark, on the 6th of December 1820, on the following plan: A question is chosen - discussed by each constituent Society, and two members appointed (one from each side of the question) to represent their Society at a general meeting, for a public discussion of the same question.



View in the central part of Elizabethtown.

The Society meets four times a year, at different places; its next meeting will be held at Elizabethtown on the 17th of May next - the question to be discussed is - Ought any crime to be punished with death?

The Society will be pleased to receive the representation of any respectable Debating Society in the State; and particularly, Sir, it will be proud of your approbation and encouragement.

Sir, I am, most respectfully yours,

Samuel L. Southard Esq. Trenton

Sylvester Graham,

Corresponding Sec'y

* The use of the first person singular (as in German, for example "Du bist") seems to have still been in use at this time on a limited basis.

Parsippany, Morris County (N.J.) March 6th 1821

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that at a public meeting of the New-Jersey General Debating Society, held at Newark on the fifteenth ult., — you was elected an honorary member.

The Society will be happy to receive any communication from you, and would be glad of your presence at its public meetings.

The New-Jersey General Debating Society, for the promotion of useful knowledge, was formed by a Convention of Delegates from the several Debating Societies in this part of the State, at Newark, on the 6th of December, 1820, on the following plan: A question is chosen—discussed by each constituent Society, and two members appointed (one from each side of the question) to represent their Society at a general meeting, for a public discussion of the same question.

The Society meets four times a year, at different places; its next meeting will be held at Elizabethtown on the 17th of May next — the question to be discussed is — Ought any crime to be punished with death? —

The Society will be pleased to receive the representation of any respectable Debating Society in the State; and particularly, Sir, it will be proud of your approbation and encouragement.

Sir, I am, most respectfully yours,

Johnston Graham
Corresponding Sec'y.

Samuel L. Lanthorn Esq
Trenton

Pennington July 19th Way 7
 Hon: Saml S. Southard
 Trenton N. J.

Collection of: Jack Edge

Letter addressed to:

Hon. Saml Southard

Trenton

N. J.

From: Margaret Harrow [Southard's sister-in-law]

Southard: July 19th [1824?]

P'mkd: Pennington, N.J.

[mss]

July 19th/Way 7

The mail leaves here this morning and I cannot let the opportunity pass without enquiring after my dear friends in Trenton whom, notwithstanding all that has passed, I do love most tenderly. I would not for worlds have witnessed what took place the night I left you. I suffered more than I can describe to you. I came off without even a thick shawl and was out until 10 o'clock. The night was damp and uncomfortable. I took some cold but am better than I expected to be. The people here are very kind to me, and I do try to appear happy, but I can not always succeed. Nothing will have so good an effect as one kind line from you. Do tell me if my dear sister's happiness is any greater in my absence. I feel as if the sight of myself was disagreeable to her and I fear she hates me and this afflicts me more than she has an idea of. I have and do still regret that you ever offered me a home in your house. When I came to you, it was with a fair prospect of happiness before me, I did think that I was there to spend the sweetest part of my life, and I will not say that I have been wholly disappointed, for that would not be true. You have always been a good friend to me, and have given me many comforts for which I trust you will meet your reward. I am exceedingly distressed when I think that I have been the cause of all the trouble in your house. I would rather have worked for any daily bread in my native state where it was known that I was poor, than have had all the luxuries of this life,

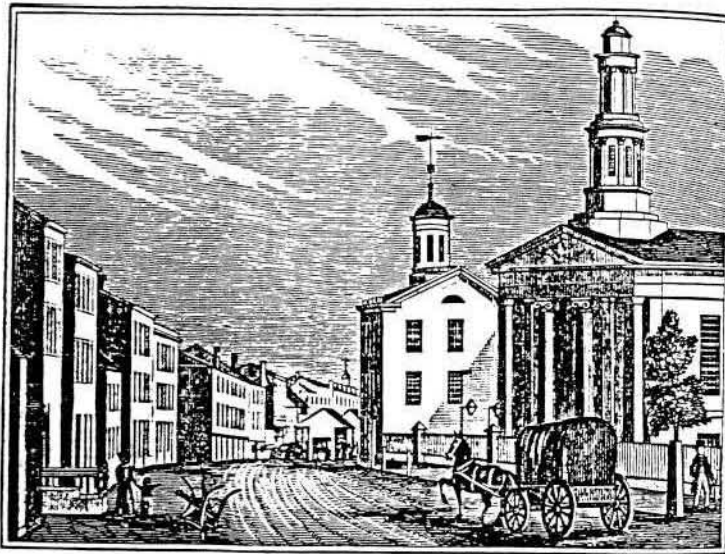
and made the least disturbance between yourself and my sister, and I cannot but still add that if I have been the cause, I have been the innocent one. God knows that I desire the happiness of all my fellow creatures in the world, but most especially those to whom I am bound by the strongest ties. If my sister thinks that I am happy here she is much mistaken. It is for her sake that I came here, and I know not how long I must stay. I shall wait for direction from you. I am determined to do whatever you shall command me. I wish she would, while I am here, make up her mind whether she wishes me to live with her or not, for she has repeatedly told me to leave her, and has never seemed pleased when I have stayed.

I want to see you all very much.

In haste, yours

Sincerely

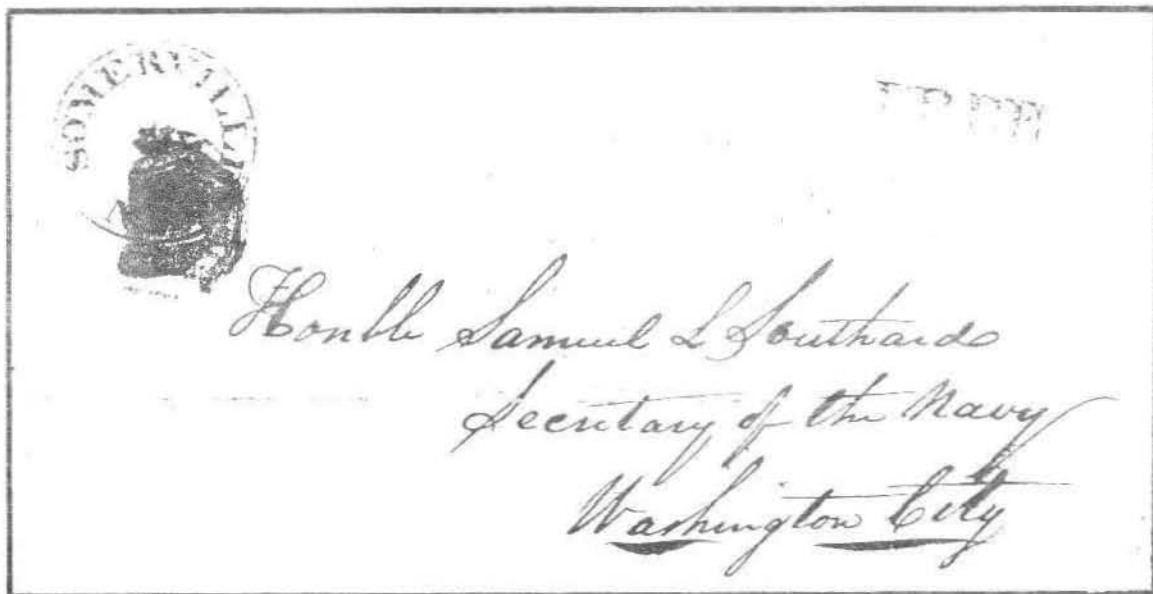
[Margaret Harrow]*



View in the central part of Trenton.



* Although this letter is undated, other references to this stormy relationship seem to place it in 1824.



Letter addressed to:

Honorable Samuel L Southard
Secretary of the Navy
Washington City

From: Isaac Southard

Southard: May 21, 1827

P'mkd: Somerville, N.J.
(handstamp) S25 black,
mo. in red)

May 21/FREE in red
(ans. 31 May 1827)

Somerville May 21st, 1827

D'Sir

I observe in the last Patriot that a rumor is in circulation that you have been challenged by Gen'l Jackson to fight a Duel. I hope there is no truth in the story & if not, I am sorry to hear it. It will no doubt be said that it is another Administration lye got up to injure the Gen'l.

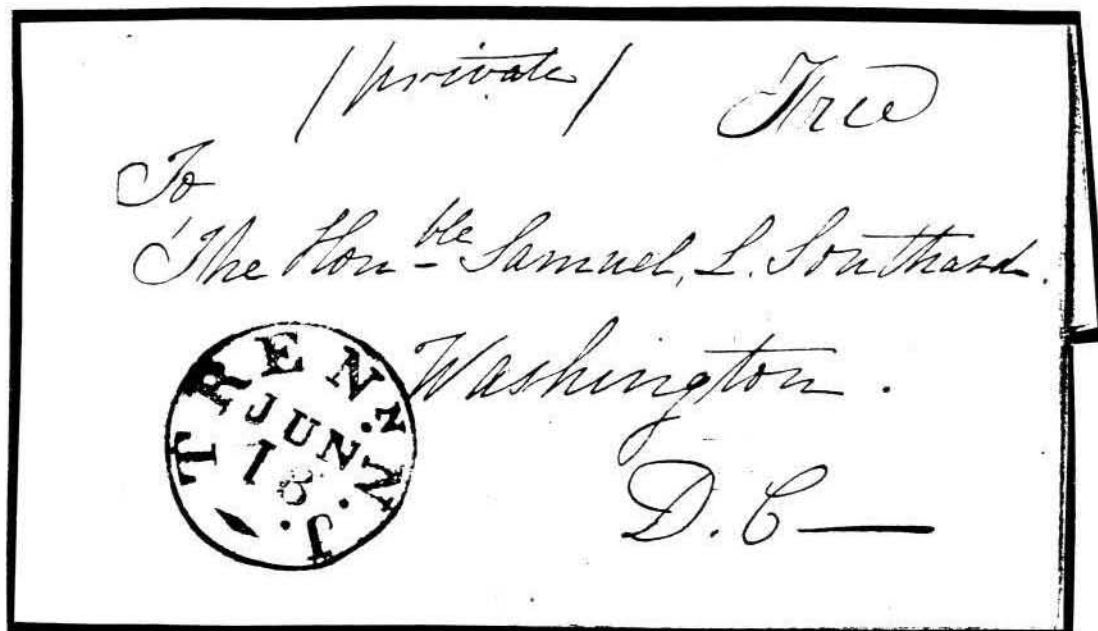
Is there any foundation for this story? and if so what is it? Tell me what it means - let me hear from you soon.

Your brother

Isaac Southard

Sam'l L Southard Esqr

P.S. On seeing the above account in the Patriot, Henry became much irritated at it, and observed that he wished it was true and that his Uncle would send for him - he would soon put the old fellow asleep. He was not afraid of him, he would not give him an opportunity to kill another man in cold blood as he did Dickinson; instead of firing in the air he would put the ball in his heart where it ought to have been long ago, if he was so fond of fighting.



Collection of: Jim Mason
Letter addressed to:
The Hon'bl Samuel L. Southard
Washington/D.C. /private/
From: L.A. Higbee

Southard: June 18, 1828
P'mkd: TRENN., N.J.
[T12]
Jun 18/Free

My dear Mr. S -,

June 18th, 1828

Hearing that the *Hudson* was shortly to sail, and that Officers had been ordered to her, I felt anxious to know whether you still have in mind the promise made to my brother.

Please excuse the liberty I take in asking the question, but I well know how fully occupied you must be at this time - not a spare moment to call your own - and of course little leisure to think of the requests of absent friends.

I am glad to hear it is reduced to a certainty that Mrs. Southard and children will accompany you this summer. Give my love to her, and say I desire to be friendly with her ladyship - but in order to do so, must quarrel with her so soon as we meet, after which I intend we shall be friends. My mother unites with me in regards to you both - and begs that you will make Richmond Hill your home during your stay in Trenton. I wrote Virginia a week since by a gentleman who intended passing a day in Troy on his way to the North. I hope she will think it deserving of an answer. This letter needs an apology I am aware, it is not much as should arrest the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. The only excuse I shall offer is, that when writing to those whom I consider my best friends (and you certainly are among that number) I am very apt to be negligent.

May I hope for the pleasure of a speedy answer to my queries? Sister Virginia desires her remembrance to you. She has just returned from New York after an absence of some weeks. It is my delight to expose her whenever she gads - so I tell it you, that she may no longer be in your good books.

Believe me to be, my dear [Msr.]
with esteem, truly yours, L.A.H.

BASKING-RIDGE, N. J

May 9-10
Samuel L Southard Esq
Trenton
New Jersey

Collection of: Robert Rose

Letter addressed to:

Samuel L. Southard Esq'r

Trenton

New Jersey

From: Henry Southard

[Noted: Henry Southard - for deposit of \$320 in Morris Bank/ans. 11 May 1832]

Southard: May 9, 1832

P'mkd: Basking-Ridge, N.J.

[B7/10]

May 7th 1832

Dear Samuel,

I have been lately afflicted with the rheumatism, but by the blessing of God, I am now comfortable. Dr. Doty and family all well.

I have deposited in Morris State Bank to your credit, three hundred & twenty dollars. If you can receive it by means of Trenton's Bank, it will save some trouble; when you get it settled, let me know.

Make my affectionate respects to Rebecca and all the children.

Your father

Henry Southard

\$320.

Berkshire Valley or 9.3
Aug. 17
10
The Morris Canal &
Banking Co.
Jersey City
N.J.

Collection of: Robert G. Rose

Letter addressed to:

To The Morris Canal & Banking Co.

Jersey City, N.J.

From: Gitty M. Ludlow/Phebe Ann Ludlow, minor children of the David. B. Ludlow late of the County of Morris dec'd.

[Noted: Notice from the heirs of D.B. Ludlow not to pay to 'Tim'y Southard*' or any other person, damages coming from the Co. to them /rec. 13 Sept. 1838]

Southard: Aug 17, 1838

P'mkd: Berkshire Valley, NJ

[mss/44-way/10]

To the Morris Canal & Banking Company

You will please to take notice that we intend to apply to the next Orphan's Court to be held at Morris Town in and for the County of Morris, for the appointment of a guardian to take charge of our estates real and personal. And in the mean time, you are forbidden to pay over to Timothy Southard who has heretofore acted as our guardian, any monies which may be due & coming to us, or either of us, on a settlement of the damages sustained by us by reason of our lands having been overflown** by the Morris Canal.

We are of the age of fourteen years and upwards and as the money now due from your Company is all that is left us of the estate of our father, Daniel B. Ludlow dec'd., we shall esteem it a great kindness in your company to withhold the monies from Mr. Southard, and not pay the same to him or to any person, except to such person as may be appointed our guardian.

Jefferson Township, Morris Co., Aug 15 1838 Gitty M. Ludlow & Phebe Ann Ludlow***

* I can find no indication that Timothy Southard is a member of the Basking Ridge Southard family, but this could still be the case. Samuel Southard had ten brothers: Joseph, Lewis, Lott, Daniel, Stephen, James, Isaac, Joseph L., Elias, and Finley, as well as two sisters, of which total only six survived beyond the age of eleven.

** Breaches in the canal walls, which flooded surrounding land, were a frequent and expensive problem for the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

*** I have found a reference to an unsettled claim at the Pond [Lake Hopatcong] against the Canal Company by Widow Ludlow, wife of Timothy Southard, in the amount of \$510.20 [see Kalata, p.239] and indications in State

Jean R. Walton - Southard Notebooks: Morris Canal Days

Witnesses present:

John Little

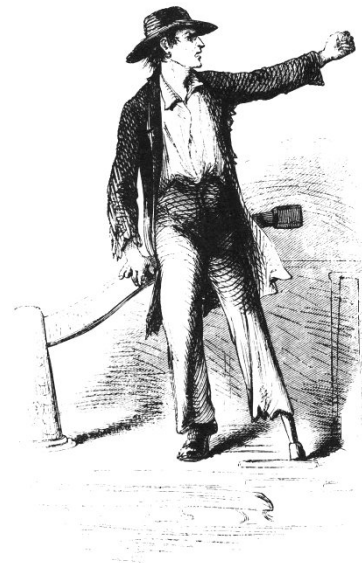
John Henderson

Minor children of the David

B. Ludlow, late of the Country of Morris, dec'd.

~ ~ * ~ ~

Illustrations from Harper's New Monthly Magazine, July 1860

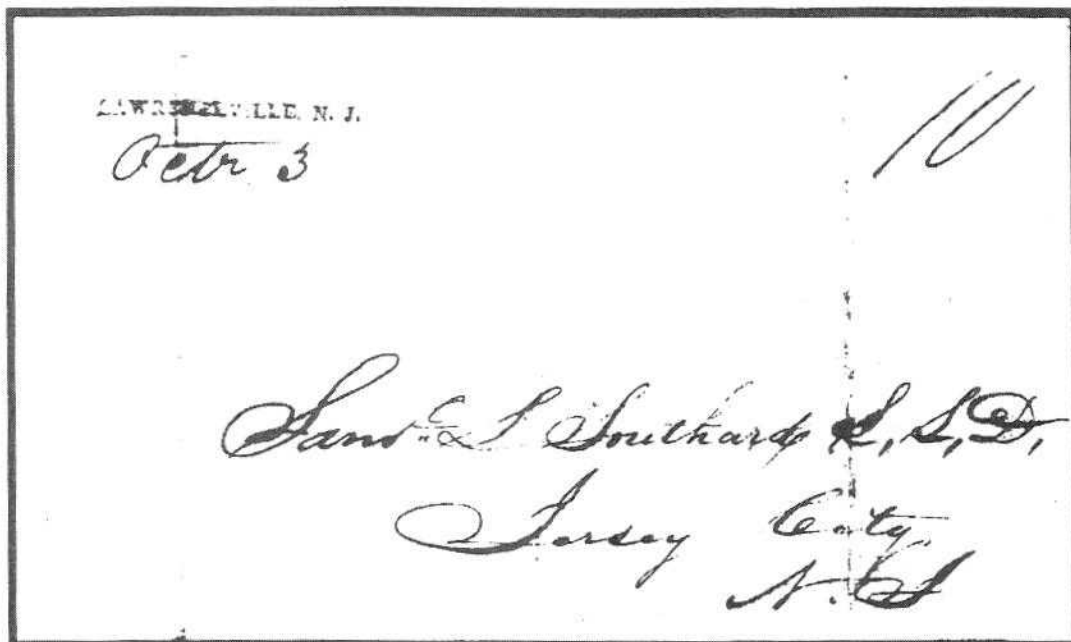


Canal boat captain

Boy overboard!

Census Records that Timothy Southard was a resident of Jefferson Township in 1830 & Roxbury Twp. in 1850. Papers relating to Timothy Southard vs. the Morris Canal and Banking Company exist in the SLS papers at Princeton, but I have, as yet, been unable to examine these. Why these children of David B. Ludlow were seeking a new guardian is a mystery for someone else to unravel.

* * * *



Collection of: Joseph Geraci

Letter addressed to:

Sam'l L. Southard, L.L. D.

Jersey City

N.J.

From: H. & S. M. Hamill*

[Noted: Report respecting John M. Ross & Robert D. Ross]

Southard: Oct 3, 1838

P'mkd: Lawrenceville, N. J

[L8 black/10]

Dear Sir

Lawrenceville, N.J.

Sep 29, 1838

After a considerable examination, John M. Ross was admitted a member of the Sophomore class of Nassau Hall a few days since. Rob't D. Ross has sustained [a] very good examination in all the studies to which he has given his attention.



Very respectfully

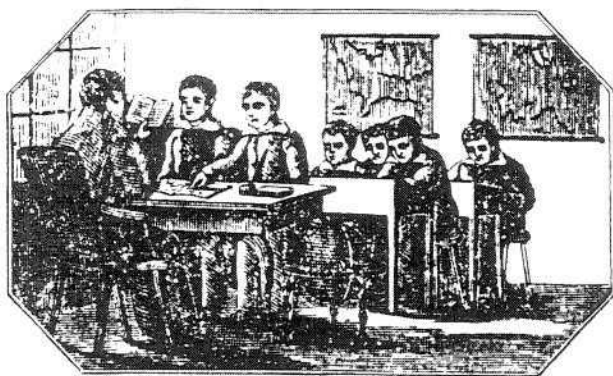
We are

Your obt. Servants

H. & S. M. Hamill

Hon. S. L. Southard

* The Hamills ran the Lawrenceville School, succeeding Rev. Brown. This was a classical school, producing students similar in caliber to those from the Finley Academy in Basking Ridge. The Ross boys were under the guardianship of Samuel Southard.



TRI-SESSIONAL REPORT.

SCHOLARSHIP AND CONDUCT

John A. H. Hays
Robert D. E. H.

Members of the Classical and Commercial High School.

SCHOLARSHIP IN

ORTHOGRAPHY,	//	ASTRONOMY,	
READING AND ELOCUTION,	//	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,	
PENMANSHIP,	//	CHEMISTRY,	
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,	/	BOTANY,	
COMPOSITION,	//	NATURAL THEOLOGY,	
GEOGRAPHY,	/	EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY,	
HISTORY,		POLITICAL ECONOMY,	
ARITHMETIC,	//	SACRED MUSIC,	
LOGIC,		LATIN,	//
RHETORIC,		GREEK,	//
MORAL PHILOSOPHY,		FRENCH,	
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY,		SPANISH,	
MATHEMATICS,	/	GERMAN,	

CONDUCT

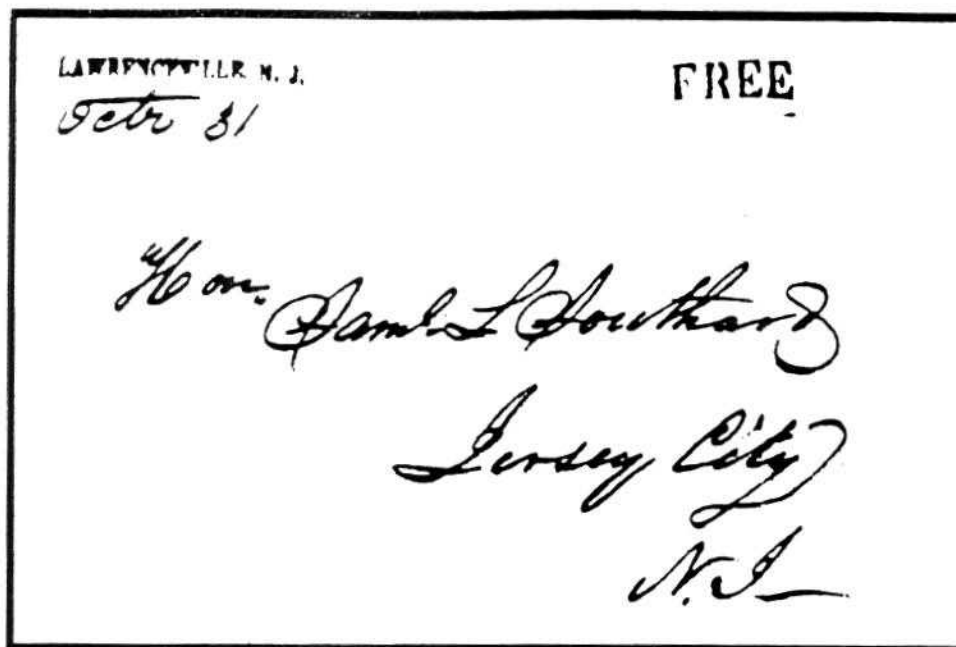
AT WORSHIP,	//	AT RECITATIONS,	//
IN SCHOOL ROOM,	//	DURING HOURS OF RECREATION,	//
AT TABLE,	//	IN DORMITORY,	//

N. B. The grades are four: No. 1 indicating the highest, and No. 4 the lowest standing.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.

Sept. 29 1835

H. Hamill, } PRINCIPALS.
S. M. Hamill, }



Collection of: Robert Rose
Letter addressed to:
Hon. Samuel L. Southard
Jersey City /N.J.

Southard: Oct. 31, 1838
P'mkd: Lawrenceville, N.J.
[L8 (b)/Free]

From: Jn. M. Ross
[Noted: John M. Ross/rec. & ans. 3 Nov. 1838/also wrote to Mr. Dod to advise & aid him etc./see copies of letters to each]

Mr. S. L. Southard

Lawrenceville, NJ
October 30th 1838

Dear Sir,

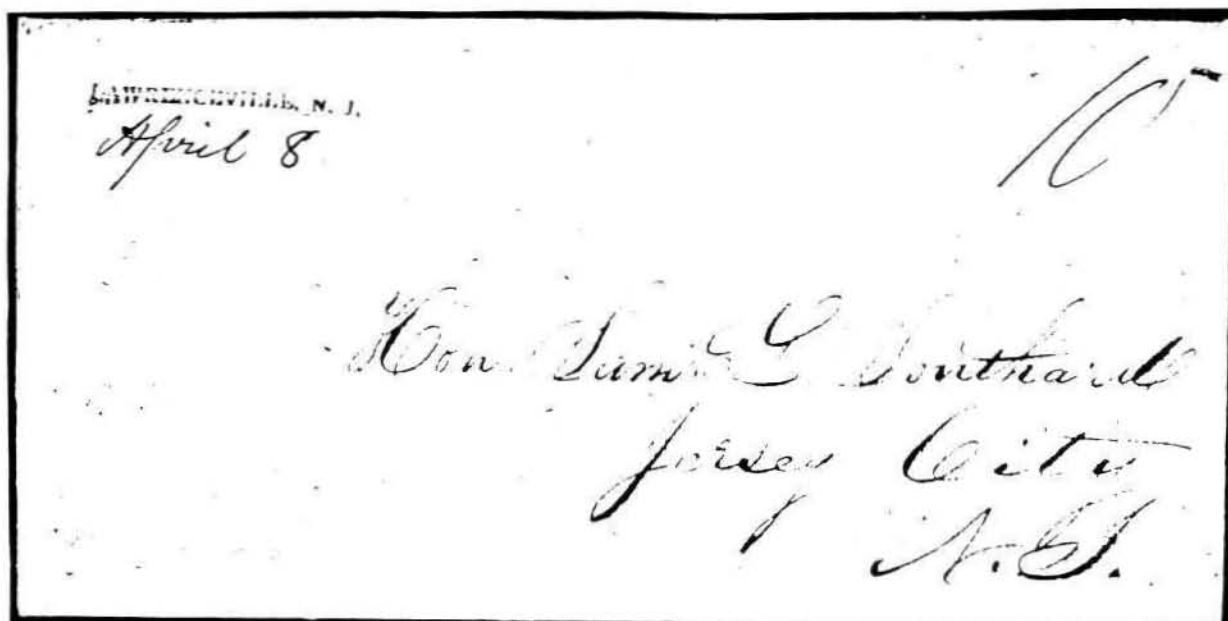
By letters received from home, I learn that you have consented to act as our guardian. We are truly glad to be thus provided for. As you are aware that I am going to college this fall, I deem it prudent to address you, concerning the preparations that may be requisite for my comfort. There are some articles of clothing which I need, and as there is but one week before the opening of the session, I would like to know, whether it would not be as well to get them, & have them making before I see you?

I am going to room with a classmate of Lewis Phillips of this place. I will want some furniture, bedding, bed, etc., which may occupy some time in making. I have made frequent inquiries after you in Trenton, but find that you have gone, and not knowing how soon I might see you, I wrote you this letter. I hope still to see you before the opening of the session, but if not, you will please answer the above, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

Jn. M. Ross

Hon. S. L. Southard



Collection of: Jean Walton
Letter addressed to:
Hon. Saml. L. Southard
Jersey City
N.J.
From: H. & S.M. Hamill

Southard: Apr 5, 1839
P'mkd: Lawrenceville, N.J.
[L8]
April 8/10

Lawrenceville, N.J.
April 5, 1839

Hon. S. L. Southard
Dear Sir

On the former part of this sheet you have the account of Robt. D. Ross. This account included a few items that we engaged to obtain for John about the time he entered Princeton College. As Robt. has it in prospect to enter college we obtained for him a complete set of beds and bedding (with the sanction of his mother who had been spending the winter in Lawrenceville).

Robt. continues to be promising in scholarship, correct in deportment. Shall we not have the pleasure of seeing you in Lawrenceville in the course [of] the coming session?

With much respect

We are

your ob't serv't

H. & S.M. Hamill

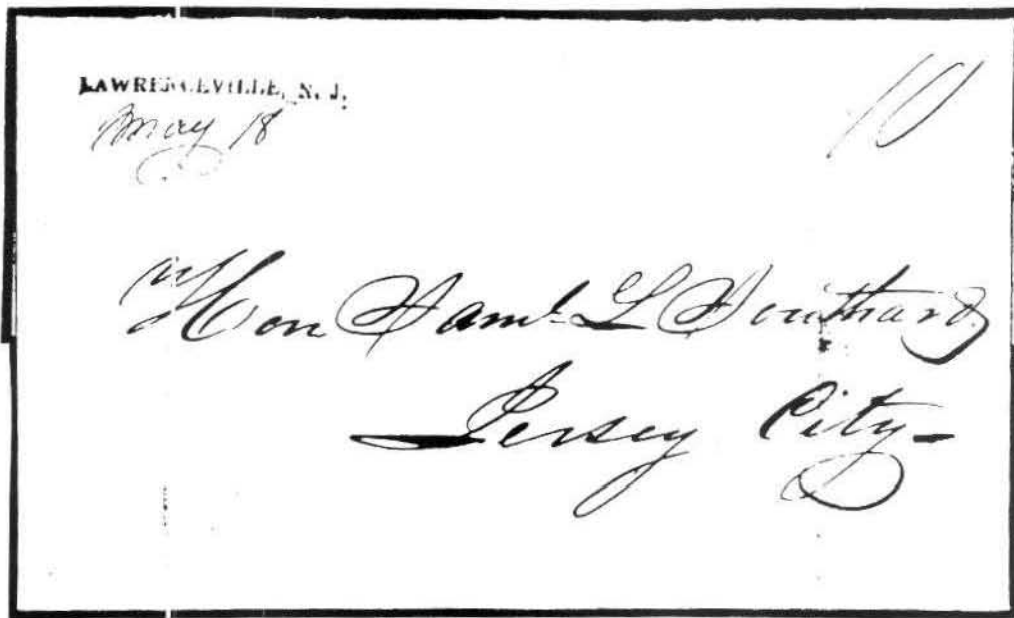
Mr. Lewis Ross

n acct. with

1838

H. & S. M. Hamill

Oct. 2	To Cash 50	50
	" Titus's Bill of [] (rec. for Jn., omitted July 20th)	2 39
14	" Cash 50/- 21st do 25/- 28th do 50	1 00
30	" Van Cleve's Bill - Clothing for R.	3 49
	" Clothing for Jn. - under linens (A.D.G.) 18.75@18%	3 38
	" one week's board in vacation - Jn.	2 50
	" 3 weeks " " - R.	7 50
	" Linen for Jn.	1 24
	" Making linens for Jn.	6 12
Nov 3	" Feather Bed & Hair Mattress for R.	13 00
"	" Bolster & Pillow 1.50, 4 sheets 3.00	4 50
"	" 2 Pillowslips 50/Comfortable 3.25	3 75
"	" 1 pair of Blankets	3 25
"	" Cash 13/- 10th do. 12/- Kirkham's Eng. Gram. 63	88
8	" Copy book -13, 1 pr gloves - 40, Comforter [scarf] - 38	91
17	" Cash 13/- 24th cash 12/ Silk umbrella \$3.50 R.	3 75
	" 2 pair woollen hose 1.00	1 00
	" 7 yds Omblot for cloak @ 75	5 25
	" Burrough's Bill for Tailoring \$8.50	8 50
Dec 1	" Cash 13/- 8th do. 12/- 15th do. 13/- 22nd do. 12	50
	" Hair dressing 13/Violin & book 3.00	3 13
25	" Cash 25/- Jan 1st cash 25/- 6th do 6	56
1839		
Jan	" Fisk's Greek Gram. 80/blank book 31	1 11
	" Woodbridge & Williards Geog. Atlas - renter	50
12	" Cash 13/- 19th do. 6/- 26th do. 13/U. Questions 12	44
Feb 2	" Cash 13/pen knife 1.00 - Lead pencils 4	1 17
9	" Cash 6/- 23rd cash 6/ Violin string 13	25
	" Bill for Making pants & trimmings 2.00/seamstress 40	2 40
Mar 2	" Cash	13
16	" Cash 13/- 23rd do 12/Postage 50	75
	" Stationery 1.00 - McGilliard's Tailor 1.75	2 75
	" Shoe Bill 6.45 4/5 Sep. Lessons in Music \$12.00	18 45
	" Boarding Tuition & 1 Sess. Robt.	100 00
		205 04
[New page]		
Mar 30	To Amount brought over	205 04
	Cr. by stock (rec. of Jn.)	1 87
E.E. Mears Mar 30, 1839	Due H. & S.M. Hamill	203 17
	The proceeding account is correct R.D. Ross	
April 1	A check for the above will oblige H&SMH	



Collection of: Jack Edge
Letter addressed to:
Hon. Saml L. Southard
Jersey City
From: Jn. M. Ross

Southard: May 17, 1839
P'mkd: Lawrenceville, N.J.
[L8]
May 18/10

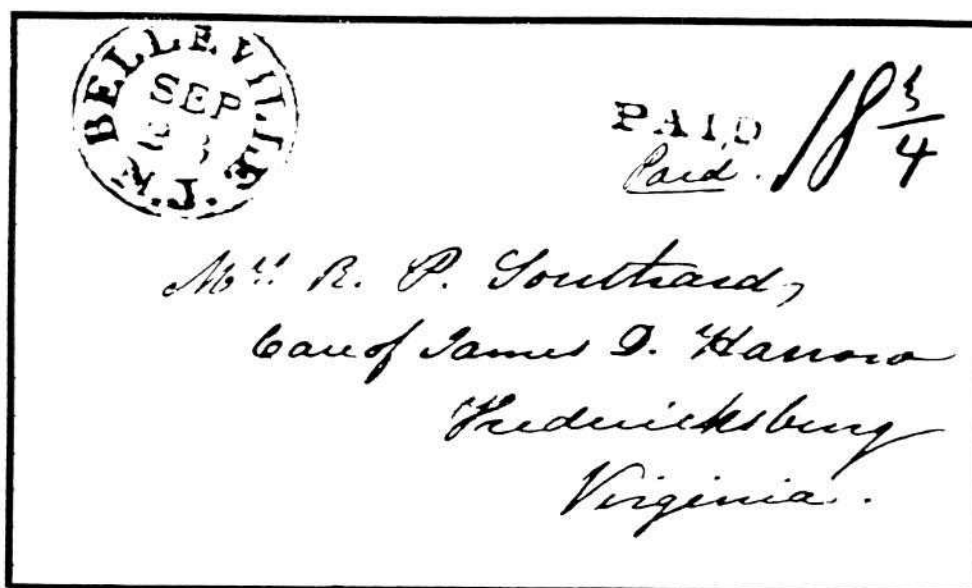
Lawrenceville, N. Jersey
May 17th, 1839

Mr. S. L. Southard
Dear Sir,

At the request of my mother, I address you a few lines relative to the settlement of Messrs. Hamill and Mrs. Porter's charges for Tuition etc. She is anxious to know their amount, but feels some delicacy in asking of them the amount. And if there be sufficient funds in your hands, she requests that you will attend immediately to their calls, as they appear anxious to have their accounts settled. The summer session of the college commenced yesterday. I intend returning and would like to know if I must look to Prof. Dod for articles that I may want. With the respects of my mother is connected that of

Yours respectfully
Jn M. Ross

Hon. S.L. Southard
Jersey City



Collection of: Robert Rose

Letter addressed to:

Mrs. R. P. Southard.

Care of James D. Harrow

Fredricksburg, Virginia

From: Samuel L. Southard, Jr.

[Noted: S.L.S. to R. P. S. then answer to me]

Southard Sep 22 1842

P'mkd: Belleville, NJ

[B12(a) in red/PAID 18 3/4]

Belle Ville 22 Sept 1842

My dear Mother,

Though pressed with extra duties, I will write something. I have now service on every Wednesday, with an extempore lecture, a class to prepare for confirmation, & sermons to write which shall sustain the impression which, under God, I seem to have made. The Church is becoming crowded. But of course many will not remain.

The people continue kind & generous. One offers to send a grate, & another some coal. Many efforts have been made to get a house & failed. I regret it, but cannot complain. They still talk of building, which would be best. And perhaps they may still this fall. The probability is that I shall have to stay where I am for the winter.

It is the wish of the congregation, as well as my own, that I should marry. And I expect to by the end of October or early in November. Single ladies in the congregation feel unwilling to come to the house of a young unmarried man, & I have difficulty about appointing meetings at my own rooms, which is most convenient for me & necessary in cold weather. My arrangements here will continue just the same, except that, instead of five dollars a week, I shall pay seven! This is a good bargain for me - not, I should think, for my landlord.

Part of my salary will be coming in on the first of October, or soon after, and I can send you some, if you will say so, & how much. We will all cheerfully contribute to your comforts now and ever. And we hope that you will have reason, my dear Mother, to thank God, that, while He has bereaved you of a husband, He has left you children & friends, who are denied to many.

I have no recent news from Henry or Virginia. Would you prefer, for the present, remaining where you are, or making a visit to Virginia? It is now bedtime & I am worn. Write soon. The God of Peace be with you.

Your Son,
Sam'l L. Southard

[Written in a separate hand (presumably that of Rebecca Southard) on the side flaps. - forwarding this letter on to her other son Henry, in all likelihood.]

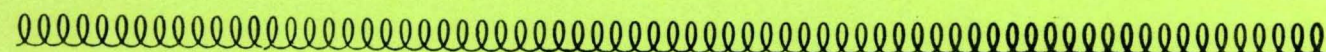
I send you your brother's letter to show you he has gotten over the rage he was in about Dusenberry. The only thing that stuck daggers in his breast, was that the language might convey the idea that the man might not be very pious. It really is laughable that you and he should make it such a grave matter. And treat your mother with such harshness for a notorious swindler who never was in respectable society until he joined the Church. His own family will not receive him. I am sorry he has fastened himself on Sam. Your letter received yesterday was in the same style. A little more experience with the world will change your opinions. You have assumed quite a new character. I asked if it could be possible that this was the mild & gentle boy I used to know. You do not like harshness yourself. You must not use it to others. It will almost always meet a reply and even the gentle V. Higbee can tell you Sam will not bear it.





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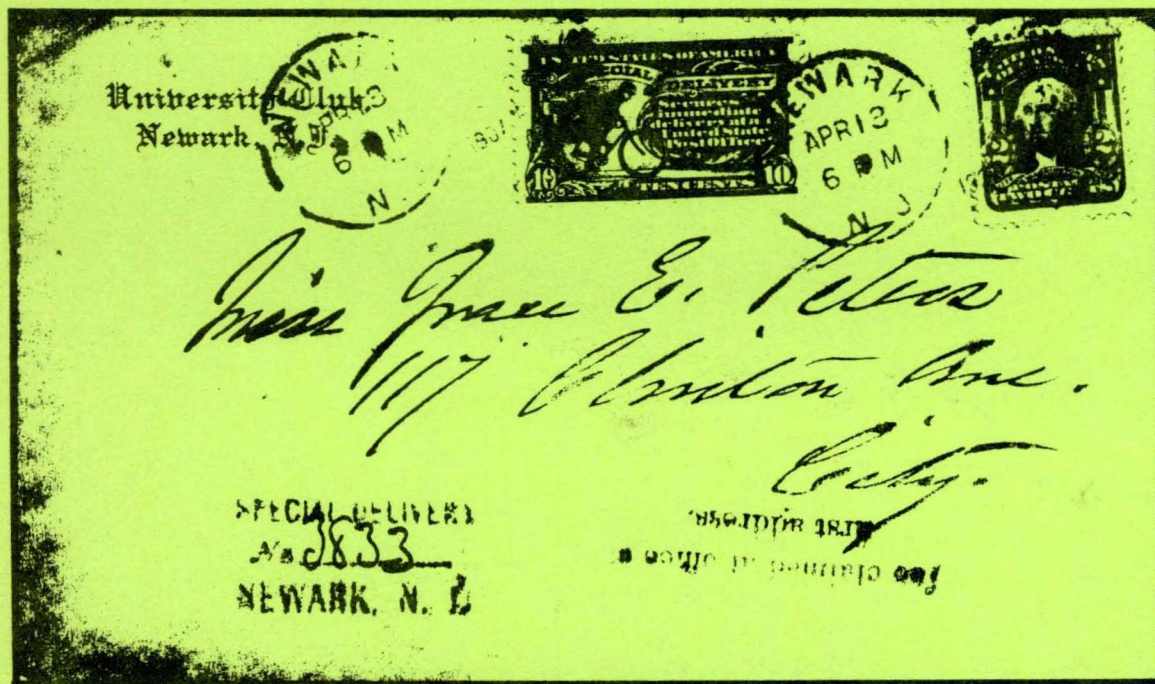
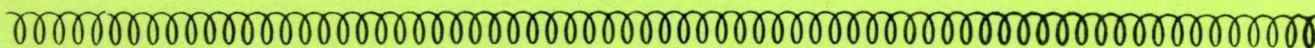
THE JOURNAL OF
THE NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY



Vol. 23 No. 1

Whole Number 111

January 1995



see page..

... 18

- CONTENTS -

The Southard Notebooks - Part 2 (conclusion) by: Jean Walton	1
1901 Issue Period Covers from New Jersey	18
Experimental Auto Giro Service from Philadelphia to Camden by: Robert Zanoni .	23
New Jersey Postal History Shorts: Saddle Brook NJ 07663 (New Zip Code)	
Dennis Township (Postmasters)	
Acquackanonk (Old Letters Found in 1944)	27
New Jersey Discontinued Post Offices (continued)	28
Classified Ads	32



- 25th Anniversary Year -

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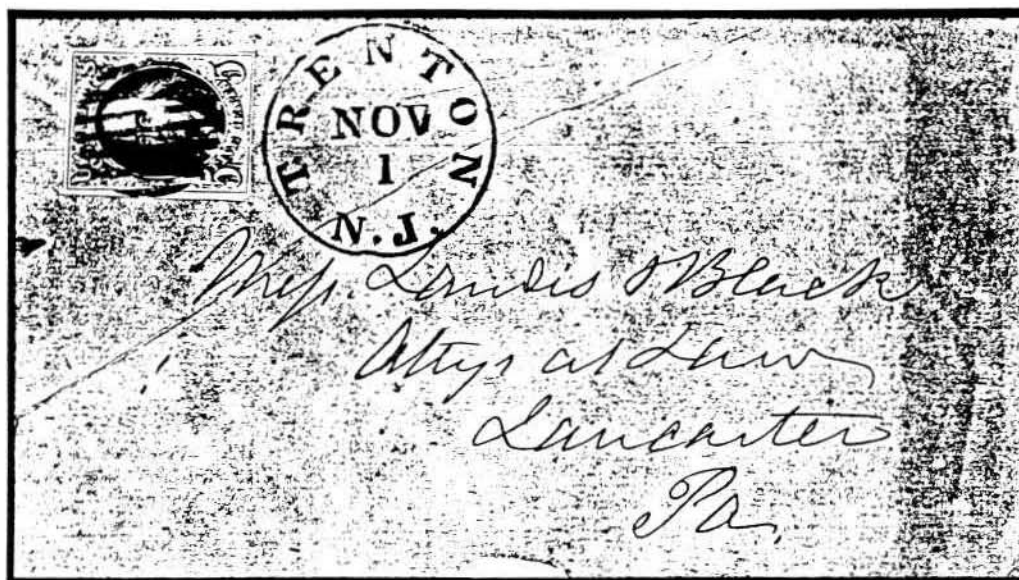
THE JOURNAL OF
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ISSN: 1078-1625

Vol. 25 No. 1

Whole Number 121

January 1997



Illustrated Directory of New Jersey 1847 Issue Covers Supplement #3 Enclosed

- CONTENTS -

Invitation to participate in NJPHS 25th Anniversary Celebrations and request for exhibits from NOJEX 1997 Exhibition Committee	1
Southard Notebooks - Part VI by: Jean R. Walton	2
Classified Adverts	30
Prices Realized - NJPHS Auction - November 3, 1996	31
Secretary's Report	Inside Front Cover
Winner of Award for Best 1996 Article Announced	Inside Front Cover



25th Anniversary Year

NJPH

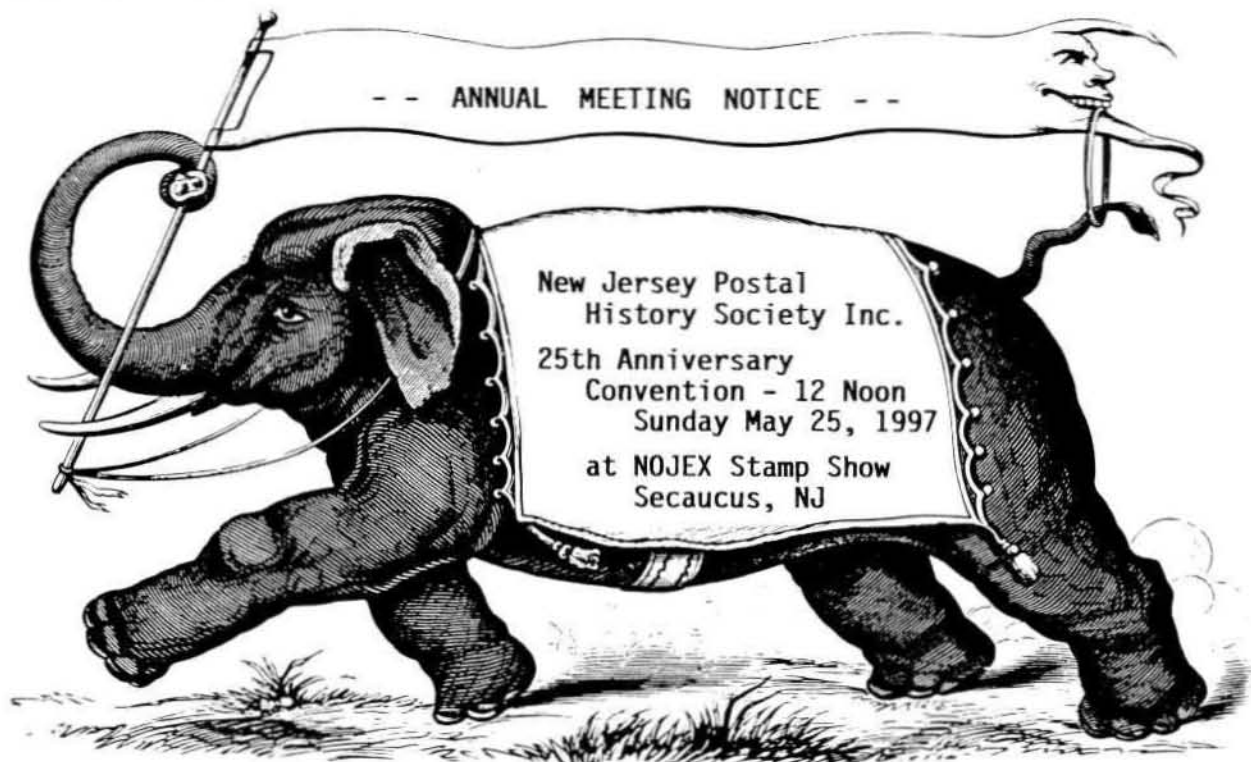
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Whole Number 123

May 1997



-- ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE --

New Jersey Postal
History Society Inc.
25th Anniversary
Convention - 12 Noon
Sunday May 25, 1997
at NOJEX Stamp Show
Secaucus, NJ

- CONTENTS -

Membership Report	Inside Front Cover
Election Results & Annual Meeting Notice	Inside Front Cover
Treasurers Annual Financial Report by: Robert J. Zanoni	65
Southard Notebooks: Part VIII by: Jean Walton	66
*Received In Damaged Condition And Rewrapped At Westfield NJ 07090	93
An Inquiry concerning the "Tuckerton Mail" - by: Charles A. Fricke	94
Classified Ads	95



NJPH

THE JOURNAL OF
THE NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

ISSN: 1078-1625

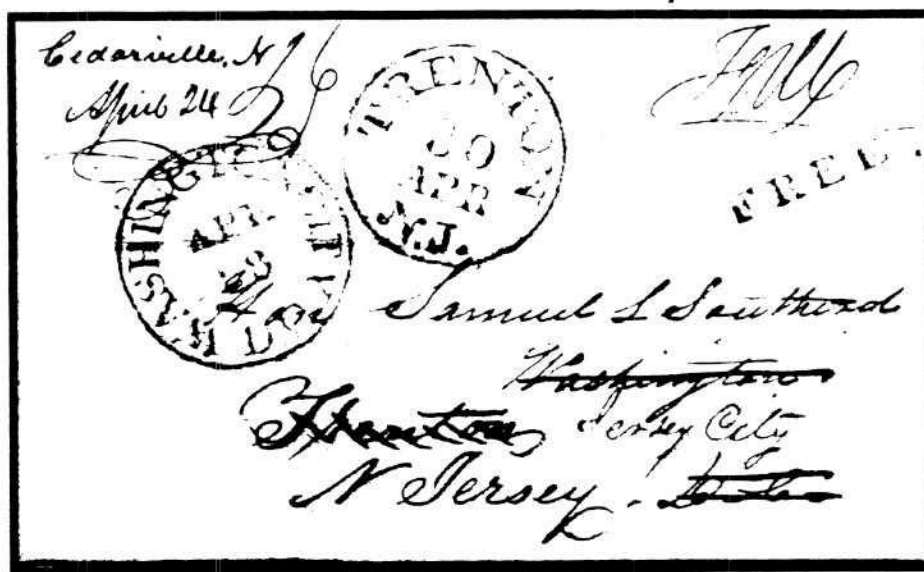
Vol. 29

No. 2

Whole Number 142

July 2001

The Samuel L. Southard Correspondence



Twice forwarded stampless cover with manuscript Cedarville, N.J. postmark sent free to Washington, then forwarded to Trenton and then to Jersey City with forwarding postmarks from both cities. A most attractive and unusual usage.

- CONTENTS -

President's Note-----	24
Southard Notebooks: Part IX--	
<i>The Very Personal Mr. Southard: A Young Man Always Begins In Winter</i>	
by Jean R. Walton-----	25
Morris County Commemorative Air Mail Covers	by Donald A. Chafetz-----64
Secretary's Report -----	70
Treasurer's Report -----	72
MERPEX XXV Stamp Show-----	76
Classified Ads -----	77
NJPHS Literature Available -----	back cover

THE SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS

by Jean Walton

For any collector of New Jersey stampless folded letters (SFLs) the name of Samuel Southard will not be unfamiliar. Much of the New Jersey correspondence which remains to us today from this pre-stamp period is a result of his practice of saving (and thus preserving) apparently every piece of correspondence which came to him, much as a few notable others such as Sykes of New Jersey and the Kennedy business in New York City. Many collectors may be unaware however of the breadth of his career, and a few biographical notes here might help to put each piece of correspondence in its historical perspective.

Southard's career is notable. He began as an ambitious young man, with great hopes for fame and a strong desire to serve both his state and the country. As a National Republican*, or Whig, he was active in party politics and worked hard to build support for other aspiring members of the party. He was a capable person, and held a number of noteworthy positions, beginning quite early in his career.

Yet the tenor of his life and career do not reflect a man who found success and happiness. He seemed forever driven for greater recognition than he received and more money than he was able to earn. His marriage did not bring him the happiness he anticipated, and the strains of life seemed to conspire against him. Politically he was frequently disappointed, and in the end even seemed to have lost the trust of his good friend and mentor, Henry Clay. He died only four days after his father, who was forty years his senior. Southard was at the time President Pro Tem of the Senate, and because Vice President Tyler had already become President upon the death of Harrison, he was second in succession to the Presidency itself. Yet he seems to have enjoyed little sense of satisfaction with his achievements or much joy in his life.

Samuel Southard was born in 1787, the 6th child of Henry Southard and his wife Sarah, in Bernards Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. His father was a farmer, a Representative to Congress, and a strong example to his son. Samuel's secondary education began in earnest when he entered a classical school in Basking Ridge, run by a local pastor, Robert Finley, a College of New Jersey (Princeton) graduate. He befriended fellow students Jacob Kirkpatrick, Philip Lindsley, and Theodore Frelinghuysen. All graduated in 1802 and entered the Princeton

* Not the current Republican Party. The politics of the country at this time were essentially those of a one party system, following the demise of the Federalists after the War of 1812. The Democratic Republican Party - originating in Jeffersonian philosophies - was the party of Madison, Monroe, Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Clay, but split after the 1824 election. Jackson forces became the Democrats, and anti-Jackson forces the National Republicans, or Whigs. The current Republican Party came into existence in 1854, and is not a direct descendent of the Whig Party, which disintegrated in sectionalism in the 1850's.

Junior class together. Southard spent two years completing his undergraduate education at Princeton. He met there David Thompson, Jr. whom he confided in and who advised him over many of the years to come. While at Princeton, he was a member of both the literary and debating societies, but not much more is known about him from this period.

He graduated with honors at age 17, in 1804, but as yet had no immediate plans for a career. He thus took a teaching position for a year and a half in Mendham, N.J. - the home of his friend David Thompson, and his first love, "Fanny," the ward of Rev. Amzi Armstrong. This was followed by five years in Virginia, where he was tutor to the children of John Taliaferro, a friend of his father's from Taliaferro's days in Washington. Living on a Virginia plantation was a marked change for Southard from the relatively modest life he led in New Jersey. Here he met Rebecca Harrow, who became a ward of the Taliaferros, and fell in love with her. While in Virginia, he began the study of law, not so much because of a love of it per se, but because he saw himself in public service, and law seemed the best entry into that occupation.

At the age of 24, Southard was looking towards the possibility of marriage. Having attained his license to practice law in Virginia, he chose instead to return to New Jersey and set up private legal practice in Flemington. This enabled him to be close to his family and his college friends, and to practice in a state where the name Southard already carried a fair amount of respect and weight. He immediately sought a position as surrogate in Hunterdon County, and although he was new to the county, did succeed in being appointed an officer of the Chancery Court. His duties were to assist the judge of Hunterdon County, examine cases, and take depositions, summarizing this information for the court. He also was studying for the New Jersey bar in this period, and conducting his own private practice. Later that year, on the tails of a Republican election victory, he was appointed prosecutor for Morris & Sussex Counties. By 1812, he was also a Hunterdon Country Freeholder.

In June of 1812, at the age of 25, he married Rebecca Harrow and began a new and somewhat burdensome life. He purchased a home in Flemington, with the financial help of his father, and staffed it with servants (his wife was used to and expected such amenities). In 1813, his first son John was born, and was soon discovered to be both mildly retarded and severely epileptic. His wife was also frequently ill, or thought she was, and medical expenses were often a major consideration in his life. His household grew quickly with the additions of a daughter Virginia by 1815, two sons in 1818 (Henry) and 1819 (Samuel Jr.), and his wife's sister Margaret. Hence Southard began searching for ways and means to increase his income.

This early part of Southard's early career was not particularly lucrative, his cases relating to estates, debts, and titles, as he travelled the state's circuits. He began to think of public office, already an aspiration, as a way to supplement his income. Occasionally, a 'good' case would come along, and one such was a precursor to the "Steamboat Wars." This case gave him the recognition he needed to successfully make a bid for a seat in the State Assembly.

This case revolved around the rights to steamboat routes between New York and New Jersey, and Southard made a name for himself arguing it before the N.J. legislature. Fulton and Livingston had been granted a monopoly on these rights by the State of New York, and in 1813, Aaron Ogden, a prominent New Jersey Federalist, chose to challenge this law by establishing routes of his own from the Jersey side. Livingston soon demanded that New York State enforce its regulations by impounding Ogden's boats. Ogden was unable to get any repeal of the New York law, but did succeed in 1813 in achieving a similar monopoly from the New Jersey legislature. In 1815, Livingston challenged this statute and Ogden, seeking some Republican support for his cause, approached Samuel Southard to argue his case, and offered him the very tempting carrot of being able to name his own price.

Southard's arguments were eloquent and much applauded. New Jersey's grant of monopoly was repealed, the vote dividing against Ogden largely on party lines. There seems little doubt that on the basis of his performance on this case, he was elected to the State legislature in 1815. Within a month he was appointed a Supreme Court Justice in the State of New Jersey. He was just 28 years old. He served in this capacity for 5 years.

While this position enhanced his reputation within the State and put him on the road to greater public service, it was not very remunerative. As a judge, he was restricted from private law practice, and his party political activities were somewhat curtailed. He supplemented his income working as a court reporter, and moved to Trenton in 1817. He also continued a practice of writing anonymously for local newspapers on political issues. Within a year of obtaining the judgeship, however, Southard was already looking for some new position. He sought the governorship in 1817, but was disappointed in this attempt, as he was in his attempt around the same time for State Attorney General.

His correspondence with his friend David Thompson (who had become State assembly speaker), reflects his desire for wider recognition in the United States Congress or the Federal Court system. When the opportunity arose in 1820 to complete the term of N.J. Senator James Wilson, who resigned from the U.S. Senate, he accepted, giving him the recognition he desired and the freedom to pursue his law practice between sessions. At the same time that his father Henry was completing his career as a U.S. congressman in Washington, Samuel was beginning his in the Senate.

Life in Washington began for him in the fall of 1821. A brief interim between New Jersey Supreme Court Justice and United States Senator was filled by private law practice. Once in Washington, the first hurdle he had to overcome was a maiden speech on the Senate floor. Oddly enough, for all his experience as a lawyer and an orator, he was immensely nervous about this, but on February 22 he did speak before the Senate and was well received. Soon he was quite at home there, and again seeking some new position as a cabinet member or justice to ensure his financial security. Between sessions he returned to New Jersey and his family to practice law and ride the circuits. In 1823, he did achieve an appointment as Secretary of the Navy, largely because New

Jersey had been overlooked in Federal appointments, and thus was due. His livelihood now depended on the succession of Presidents. His relationship with Monroe was good, and continued with John Quincy Adams in the following administration. He thus was able to spend 6 years in this post, longer than he had so far spent in any position. Once this was assured, he brought his family to live in Washington in 1825.

His family suffered through a series of tragedies - an infant daughter Mary died in 1823, and in 1824, his eldest son John died in an epileptic fit. A new daughter Sally was added to the family in 1824, but died in 1825. Another daughter Ann, born in 1826 was also to die within three years - leaving Rebecca in a state of depression and instability from which it was hard to lift her. But these years in Washington were probably among the best and most successful of Southard's career, and the most comfortable. He and his family enjoyed the social life in Washington, and his duties as Naval Secretary gave him position and power in the formation of government policy. Although he knew little of naval affairs before taking this position, he learned quickly and was an able administrator. And of course his position as a cabinet member gave him access to Washington's innermost circles.

Southard continued to keep one eye on the political scene in New Jersey, which was no doubt wise. It became very clear he was not likely to get on well with the newly-formed opposition party in the person of Andrew Jackson, if they were to come to power. In fact, he had a direct confrontation with Jackson in 1826. A social visit to Virginia resulted in his questioning in company Jackson's success at the Battle of New Orleans, laying much of the credit to Monroe for planning the defense. This conversation was repeated to Jackson, who responded with an angry letter to Southard, the beginning of a feud which the newspapers built into a possible duel. It eventually was replaced in the news by issues of greater importance, but it remained a sore point between the two men. It is not surprising that Southard worked hard for Adams' reelection, knowing Jackson's election would mean he was out of a job.

The Jackson win in 1828 coincided with bad times for Southard. Both he and other members of his family were ill. His various attempts to remain in Washington by filling a New Jersey Senate seat were unsuccessful, and so it was not with a great deal of happiness that he returned to Trenton. However, he soon found in his private practice that his legal services were in demand. By February 1829, he had been appointed State Attorney General. He was something of a celebrity, and his skills as a lawyer provided him with a healthy income. Business law was his chief occupation. He was on retainer with some of the largest New Jersey business concerns, notably The Society for Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) in Paterson, the Trenton Banking Company, and later the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. and the Morris Canal and Banking Co. He argued a notable case brought by S.U.M. against the Morris Canal and Banking Co. (before being employed by them) over water rights. As the State's chief legal officer, he was also the advocate who argued before the U.S. Supreme Court on the New York/New Jersey eastern boundary dispute. While these differences were decided later in direct negotiations between the two states, the groundwork for these decisions was laid here.

He remained a staunch anti-Jackson man and worked diligently to build the Whig party during these years. By the 1830 elections he was beginning to see some positive results, and his goals for the 1832 elections were to wrest the governorship of New Jersey from the Democratic Jacksonians, and to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency (with his own personal goal to be his running mate). In the first he was unsuccessful, in the second, both nationally and personally he was pointed, for he was passed over for the second spot on the ticket, and Jackson again won the election. But out of this, he found himself propelled into the governorship of New Jersey, a position he held from October 1832 to February 1833.

This short tenure in office perhaps needs to be explained. The governorship was not a position he sought at this time in his life, and while he responded dutifully when elected, he considered it an enormous sacrifice. It should be recalled that until 1844, the governor of New Jersey was elected on an annual basis by the State Legislature, not by popular election, and hence the office usually went to the highest ranking member of the party in power. As such, it was not a position of much security. It also brought with it the position of Chief Chancellor of the State Chancery Court system, which prevented Southard from carrying on his private law practice. So while he accepted the office, it was with an eye to obtaining a U.S. Senate seat which he knew would become available and to which he was elected on February 27, 1833.

This time Southard moved to Washington alone, leaving his wife and three surviving children at home, as his wife seemed to frequently become ill with any outing or major change. He quickly joined the forces against the President, particularly in the "Bank War," and delivered a major speech on the subject in January of 1834. He was made chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and a member of several other committees. When the Senate was not in session, he was able to return to his lucrative private legal practice. This period of his life found him involved in many activities - a trustee at Princeton, active in seaman's aid societies, temperance unions, and Bible groups, a director of several New Jersey corporations and a frequent public speaker. He was involved in the Joint Companies and began to speculate in land and other deals. He was offered the presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in 1837, and took on this responsibility in June. While the prospects had seemed very promising at first, the financial difficulties of the company, as the country slid into a depression, seemed to drag Southard down with it. How much he actually knew of the financial misdoings of the company is unclear.

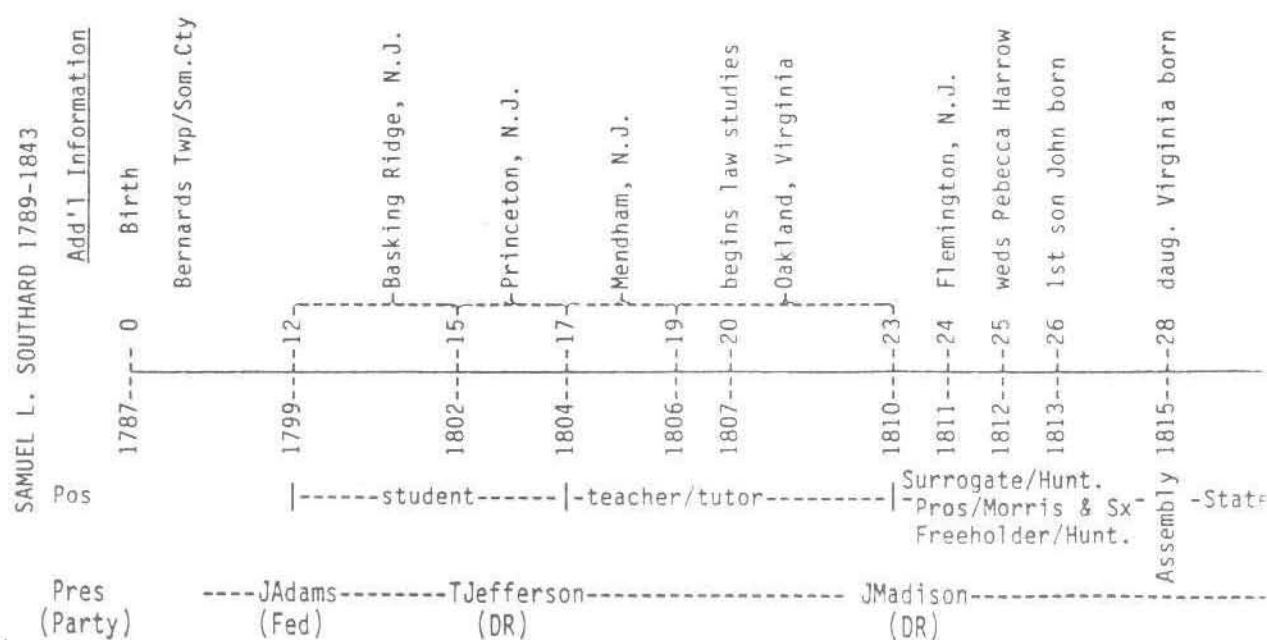
This position occasioned his move to Jersey City where the Morris Canal and Banking company had its offices, but lack of sufficient housing led him to make his home with his family in the offices themselves, and then in a New York hotel, until the house he was to lease was ready in May of 1840. He left his family when the Senate was in session and boarded in Washington. Although he was very fond of his children, and they of him, his relationship with his wife had worn him down, and this was perhaps the happiest solution.

The elections of 1840 were a victory for the Whig party, but not for Southard. He remained a Senator, but his longtime friend Henry Clay blamed Southard unjustly for his loss of the nomination to Harrison. Thus in the formation of the new administration, Southard received no position at all. He was deeply hurt that his friend had accused him of betrayal, but remained silent and ran instead for President Pro Tem of the Senate. This he won, perhaps as much because others realized the injustice done him and wished to right it, as for his own merit. So at Harrison's death, and Tyler's ascendancy to the Presidency, he came very close to the presidential office himself, but without the desired glory that continued to elude him.

At the Senate adjournment in September 1841, Southard returned to New Jersey where his financial situation and bad investments began closing in on him. His health began to fail, and though he did return to Washington for the spring session, he was overcome by what was likely uremic poisoning in June of 1842. Sadly a man who did so much in his life, never seems to have achieved much sense of satisfaction about any of it. He seemed to have been continually seeking and never quite finding a sense of value or achievement.

I personally am a keen collector of the correspondence of Southard, perhaps more for its content than for the postal markings of the period. It seems to me, as collectors, we owe this man a great deal. Almanacs and encyclopedias deal very briefly with him, and yet he was an integral and important part of the political life of both the State and the country for most of his life.

It would seem a worthy project of this society to transcribe letters written to him, and attached are those from my own collection. Seen through an historical perspective, each contributes a little more to the picture of the man that Samuel Southard was. I cannot help but feel that a collection of these letters in our possession would be a worthy contribution to the historical record. Much of his correspondence already exists in collections and archives of the Library of



Congress, the New York Public Library, the Princeton University Library, the Rutgers University Library, and the National Archives (and these sources might well be worthy of study from a philatelic point of view, for the wealth of postal markings they must encompass). What we could put together might give us all a better perspective on this man to whom we are indebted, and might be a valuable primary source for secondary schools in the state. The 'Southard Notebooks' could be an ongoing project for this journal for some time to come, exposing us all to a little history, along with, no doubt, interesting postal markings, rates, and routings.

I have attempted to set a pattern to follow, noting to whom the letter is addressed, from whom, the date, the postmark (referencing Coles when possible) and noted also when answered, if that is indicated. A photocopy of the address side is included, and transcripts are done to the best of my ability. I have not limited myself to letters addressed only to Southard; some are family letters as well. I would urge anyone interested in transcribing their own to do so, because transcribing from the original is easiest. But if transcription is too burdensome, perhaps sending along a photocopy of the letter for someone else to transcribe would also be helpful. I would be willing to give this a try myself, or perhaps others might be interested. The more people who are involved, the better.

The information here comes largely from the book, Samuel L. Southard, Jeffersonian Whig by Michael Birkner. I am grateful to Robert Rose for pointing me towards it, for it has been an invaluable if rather exhaustive source. It was published in 1984 and it is (or was) available from Associated University Presses, 440 Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, N.J. 08512. It includes very detailed information on much of Southard's life and career, and the issues and people with which he was involved.

Anyone interested in such a project as I have described should write either the editor, or myself, Jean Walton, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, N.J. 07830-3511.

1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1823	1824	1825	1826	1829	1832	1833	1837	1840	1842
move to Trenton, N.J.	son Henry born	son Samuel Jr. born		U.S. Senate seat	infant daug Mary dies	John dies; Sally born	move to DC; Sally dies	Ann born	Ann dies; move/Trenton	Governor of NJ		Morris Canal Co. Pres	elected Pres Pro Tem	Death
30	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	42	45	46	50	53	55
Supreme Court Justice				U.S. Senate	Sect'y of Navy				State Att. Gen.	Gov/NJ		U.S. Senate	Pres. Pro Tem	
-JMonroe-					-JQAdams-				-AJackson-			-MVanBuren-	-Harrison/Tyler-	
(DR)					(DR)				(Dem)			(Dem)	(Whig)	

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE LETTERS

These letters offer much to study. Postmarks are from all over the State, both manuscript and circular date stamps. The student of "Free" markings will find many amongst the Southard letters, for his position in the Senate and Cabinet allowed him free franking privileges.

Historically, it is always interesting how much everything ties together in these earlier times. A smaller population base makes this more possible, and those moving in political circles were bound, it seems, to either become or encounter notable people. As David Thompson says of offices and positions in the State of New Jersey, "There are more places than persons..."

Some notes on a few of these letters may help draw the reader in, and help show some of the possibilities for study.

The first and third letters (August 16, 1807 and July 20, 1820) are both letters from Southard's friend from Princeton, David Thompson, Jr. who was his confidante and advisor all his life. The first is written shortly after Southard left Mendham to take up a tutoring position with the Taliaferro family in Virginia, and reflects Southard's concerns about reputation and affection, in particular of Fanny, a ward of the well known pastor of the Hilltop Church in Mendham, Amzi Armstrong. This is written before his future wife Rebecca entered the picture.

The July 20, 1820 (third) letter from Thompson is written when Southard is a N.J. Supreme Court Justice, with inclinations towards greater service, which he expressed in a June letter to Thompson as "no small itching, to have a place in the eye of the nation, as well as of my state." Thompson advises him prophetically on the plusses and minuses of such a career. Thompson himself was already a well-recognized man in the State of New Jersey, having been elected to the State Assembly in 1814, and serving as the speaker of that house from 1818-1822. The Wilson mentioned here is James Wilson, whose Senate seat Southard would soon fill. Thompson also touches here on the continuing controversy over the steamboat wars.

The second letter, from Rev. Jacob T. Field (February 16, 1820) is interesting particularly to church historians in the Pompton area, and I leave it to their devices. The fourth letter, from M. Croxall, deals with minor legal matters. No year date is given anywhere in the letter, so dating the manuscript postmark is a puzzle I would be happy to have some help with.

The fifth letter, from Isaac Southard to his brother on May 21, 1827, is short, but perhaps is one of the most interesting, as it refers to Samuel Southard's confrontation with Andrew Jackson.

Jackson was a fiery man who frequently acted on impulse, and duels (or threats of duels) were his modus operandi whenever his honor or his wife's reputation were impugned. While he had become less reactive as he approached the Presidency, his reaction to Southard's support of James Monroe as the true hero of the Battle of New Orleans was typical. He fired off a letter to Sam Houston to give to Southard in October of 1826.

Houston took it upon himself to return it to Jackson with the advice to temper its tone. This he did reluctantly, and the note which reached Southard in January of 1827 was of a less challenging nature, but demanded an apology. The affair, however, had already reached the newspapers, and Monroe himself had fueled the fire by supporting Southard's viewpoint.

In fact, Southard sent off a wordy if argumenative reply on February 9th, in which however he did say, "My object was to vindicate Mr. Monroe and not...to depreciate your military exploits. They form a part of our national glory." Jackson, appeased, curtly replied that he (Southard) should mind his tongue when drinking. Not exactly friendly, but at least not at pistol points!

The other duel Southard's nephew Henry refers to was fought by Jackson in 1806. A man by the name of Charles Dickinson had made slurs against Jackson's wife Rachael (she had in fact married Jackson not knowing that her divorce from her first husband had not gone through) as well as calling Jackson himself a worthless scoundrel and a coward, in print. Dickinson was a crack shot; Jackson was not. Jackson wore a loose coat - perhaps to deceive his adversary -and allowed him to shoot on the command to fire, while he did not. Though hit in the chest, Jackson then slowly and carefully took aim and shot Dickinson, who died from his wounds later that day. Dickinson was shocked not to have killed Jackson, and while Jackson could have shot in the air as he had done in one earlier duel, he was certainly facing a man who had aimed to kill him. These "Western" manners were nevertheless seen as somewhat primitive in the Northeast. Clearly however the threat of a duel with Jackson was very real. Young Henry should not have been so bold, perhaps, in his offer to stand in for his uncle.

Other letters which follow reflect various aspects of Southard's life and work: James Davidson's letter (July 22, 1828) requests articles such as Southard frequently wrote anonymously for newspapers supporting the Whig point of view; a letter which includes an affidavit (March 2, 1830); requests for recommendations; the perpetual dunning letters (May 8, 1839); disputes and other legal matters, and so on. The letter on July 21, 1834 perhaps reflects Southard's interest in speculation and investments, and mentions Mr. Biddle (probably Edward R. Biddle whom he followed into the presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Co.).

The letter of August 3, 1837 (or possibly 1838) from Southard's daughter Virginia to her brother Henry is particularly interesting, as it is written from Port Colden on the Morris Canal, where her father had been on a canal boat for ten days, having taken on the position of President of that company. Summer inspection tours were a regular thing, and a new basin had recently been built there. It reflects Rebecca's nervousness, and her husband's strain in those years. Schooley's Mountain - then the home of several resort hotels - is mentioned, and again Mr. Biddle, obviously a family friend. It gives a much more personal look into the life of Samuel L. Southard than his business and legal correspondence do. And as an extra benefit, it is carried through the mail, under the free franking privileges of a U.S. Senator, with the signature of Samuel L. Southard himself.

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS: PART VI

by Jean R. Walton

A heartwarming and heavy response to the continuing saga of Samuel L. Southard encourages me to continue the search for and publication of these letters, which often touch on both state and national history. We now number over 100 letter within the society, and contributors to the study now reach 18. More contributions are always welcome. Each adds to the public record of this correspondence, which is otherwise held largely in the libraries of Princeton University, Rutgers University, the New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress and the National Archives. It allows others to access the historic content of these letters, while enabling each of us to keep these philatelic treasures in our own collections.

A few words must be said here in grateful memoriam to William C. Coles. Many members knew him personally; I unfortunately did not. Most of you who collect these early postmarks are familiar with his book, *The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers*, and know that one of his chief sources was the collected correspondence of Samuel Southard. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find few if any derivations from his study and allocation of markings by date - he was very thorough, and we are looking at the same material he was. He clearly found much of that correspondence important enough from an historic standpoint to see that the vast majority of it reached public archives, particularly the Princeton University Library; as collectors, however, we can be grateful to him for the number of letters which were passed on to the philatelic community, for the range and variation of markings contribute a great deal to the personal pleasure of many of us. Recording the contents is just a way of "giving back" a little of what we received through his efforts.

These latest contributions comprise many letters, including three from other holders of the office of Governor of New Jersey, and two from Southard himself. There are many interesting postmarks, some illustrated in Coles. Before examining these, however, I would first like to make a few additions and corrections in general, to the previously published material.

I had indicated that Samuel Southard began his first term in the U.S. Senate with the fall term of 1821. In fact, he began his term of office February 16 of that year, completing the term of James Wilson.* Southard had been elected for the next term, defeating Wilson, and upon Wilson's impulsive resignation after his defeat, Southard was appointed by Governor Williamson to complete the unfinished term. This coincidence put him in the Senate at the same time his father, Henry Southard, was completing his last term in the House of Representatives, having served for many years. This juncture happened to fall as the debate over Missouri's entrance into the nation continued to rage, causing strong feelings in both the North and the South.

* James Wilson resigned, and Southard was appointed to take his place. He then was elected to his own seat. This James Wilson is the father of James Wilson of the letter of 22 Oct 1834; the younger Wilson became his law partner in 1832.

It was not a debate that Southard relished entering. His own feelings were ambivalent. He had reached his maturity on the Taliaferro plantation in Virginia, married a Virginian, and in fact, for the benefit of his wife, owned several slaves himself; he was, however, very much aware of the Northern feelings on the issues of slavery, and even on compromise in admitting a slave state. These feelings were particularly strong amongst the large Quaker sections of New Jersey. A vote favorable to Missouri's desire to exclude free blacks would endanger his standing in his own state. A vote was taken but failed to pass; Southard did vote in favor of this resolution. This was followed by a suggestion from the Speaker of the House, Henry Clay, that a joint committee of both houses be formed to reach some compromise. As it happened, both Henry Southard, from the House, and Samuel Southard, from the Senate, served on this committee, where a compromise was reached, feelings eased, and a young nation was not torn apart - at this point at least. This became well-known in American history as the Missouri compromise.

What Samuel Southard's role was in these resolutions is unclear. There are biographers, notably Lucius Q.C. Elmer, who credit him with hammering out the resolutions which he then showed to Clay, who asked to present them first in the House chambers. When they passed in both houses, it was thus Clay, not Southard, who got credit for resolving these issues and abating the crisis. But Michael Birkner points out that there is no corroborating evidence in the large collections of either Southard or Clay correspondence for this point of view, and Elmer himself represents his story as a third hand version offered in later years by Southard's son-in-law. Hence what true part he played is difficult to say; that both he and his father did play a part is certain. Should any letters in Southard's correspondence come to light supporting this story contemporaneously, it would be a fortuitous find. So far that has not happened.

Free frank collectors should note, however, that Southard's term began February 16, 1821. In these early years in the Senate, he is known to have franked his letters:

Free
Saml. L. Southard
Sen. U.S.

In later years, however, perhaps because he was better known, he used only his signature, except as Secretary of the Navy, and as ad interim Secretary of the Treasury (March 7 - July 31, 1825) and ad interim Secretary of War (May 26 - June 19, 1828). So far, in this study, the free frank signatures of Southard are all "unadorned" and are Senate franks, but there are several here. Perhaps other variations will turn up.

On the subsequent pages is a list of the letters in this latest installment. A cumulative list of all the letters included in this study to date will be included at the end of this installment, so that it will be possible to see how the present additions dovetail with earlier contributions. The names of contributors follow the list of new letters, as well as additions to the previously published bibliography. And a reminder again: there are many more letters out there, I am sure, and the more contributors to this project, the better. If you wish your

* See Coles, p. 76 - an 1822 letter.

Southard letters to be included, send them along. I shall be very grateful, and glad to transcribe them for you. I need the cleanest photocopy possible of the cover itself, which sometimes means lightening it a little from the automatic setting on most copy machines, and the most readable copy of the text - which may mean the opposite; a little darkening sometimes helps. Also any annotations made by Southard on the back of these letters (from whom, when answered, subject, etc.) would be appreciated, as his handwriting is sometimes more legible than the correspondent's, particularly with signatures where liberties are often taken. Please send questions, comments, copies, etc. to Jean Walton, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, N.J. 07830-3511.



Do you have a cover franked by Samuel L. Southard as Secretary of the Navy (September 16, 1823 - March 4, 1829), or as ad interim Secretary of the Treasury (March 7 - July 31, 1825) or of War (May 26 - June 19, 1828)? Or as President Pro Tem of the Senate (April 6, 1841 - May 31, 1842)? Even if there are no contents, a photocopy of the franked cover for illustration with this material would be most welcome.

Historical Notes: Part VI

The earliest letter amongst this new group of contributions is one from a former governor of the State (1813-15), William Pennington.¹ At the time of writing, he is a federal judge for the New Jersey District, writing to Southard in his early years as a U.S. Senator. It reflects not only the difficulties of winter travel, but also at this time, how much the State still thought in terms of East and West Jersey. His son William, mentioned here as Court Clerk, was to become governor himself from 1837-43.

The elder Pennington had been a strong supporter of Southard's as the National Republican Party grew in these early years. His death, in September of 1826, presented Southard with a conundrum, for it left open a lucrative and relatively undemanding Federal judgeship, coveted by many party members. In particular, the Stocktons of Princeton sought this appointment for their father Richard. They had come only lately to the National Republican cause, but had put both effort and money into the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824, and felt they deserved this reward. Richard Stockton, though powerful and wealthy, was not well-liked, and many others found William Rossell a better candidate. While the many recommendations which Southard received were duly passed on to the President, Southard quietly threw his own weight towards Rossell. The consequences were long-ranging, for he earned the indignation of the Stocktons henceforth. Robert Stockton - the "Commodore" and son of Richard² - spewed out his bitterness to Daniel Webster, "such a man as Samuel Southard - who was not in truth worthy to be esteemed by a man like my father - is enough to drive from the heart every feeling of civilization and humanity."³

While none of the letters supporting Richard Stockton or William Rossell are here, we do have two⁴ supporting the appointment of L.H. (Lucius Horatio) Stockton, Richard's younger and somewhat eccentric brother, to some political plum. Judging by the fact that by 1829, 'Horace,' as he was called, had become a staunch enemy of Southard's, it seems likely he too was denied and joined the rest of his family in wishing revenge. It was a pamphlet written and circulated by L.H. Stockton which raised the specter of Southard's being pro-slavery (from his first Missouri vote), and touted the issue of Southard's ineligibility for a Senate seat in 1829 because he no longer was a resident of the State, having given up his Trenton home in 1824 to move to Washington. It was on this point that Southard lost his bid to stay in Washington after so many years in the cabinet, and to replace resigning Senator Ephraim Bateman. When Jacksonians raised this issue well into balloting, a rival faction in his own party took up this cry. Although Southard originally had the most votes, but no majority, he was removed on the 10th ballot on this issue, and lost the seat to his long-time rival, Mahlon Dickerson. Robert Stockton gloated at this "retributive justice" and at Southard's defeat, "fallen like Lucifer, never to rise."⁵ It was indeed Southard's bitterest political defeat. The dispensing of political favors was truly a double-edged sword.

Political currents are ever-present in any of Southard's correspondence which does not deal directly with cases in progress and his alternate career as a lawyer. Isaac Southard, his brother, always was there to keep him informed on the issues at home, except for the two years when Samuel was back in New Jersey as State Attorney General and Governor, and Isaac was a Member of the House. Isaac's letter of 1826⁶ paints a picture of the growing election fever for

1828 - and the futile hope that Jackson would not be elected. Lucius Q. C. Elmer,⁷ who later was a biographer of New Jersey governors and the New Jersey Bar, paints a clever - if not too flattering - picture of Henry Clay and the election campaign of 1828. The Robert Walsh mentioned here was the editor of the *American Quarterly Journal*, a respected newspaper, but what his "private grief" was is still a mystery.

Every once in a while a line from a letter will especially intrigue the reader. Such is the last one in the letter of Nathaniel Saxton⁸ - a lawyer, court reporter, Whig, and owner of lands used by the Morris Canal (Saxton Falls) - that Garret Wall has been all winter in Harrisburg, "trying to make the Delaware run up hill." Some searching resulted in the discovery that this related to the history of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Several attempts were made to charter and finance the building of a canal across the "waist" of New Jersey - as the benefits seemed obvious. The first two attempts were defeated, largely by stage and turnpike interests, which saw it as a challenge to their own profits. A third attempt was made in 1824, but the charter stipulated that permission to take water from the Delaware River must be obtained from the State of Pennsylvania by June of 1826. Philadelphia business interests which felt this would begin to divert business they might have had to New York, made this difficult to obtain. The only agreement that could be reached was so restrictive as to make the project unfeasible. A protest was taken to Harrisburg, and some concessions were made, but the project failed anyway. This is undoubtedly Garret Wall's trip to Harrisburg.

Later another effort was made to revive this canal project, and an Act of Incorporation was again attempted in 1830. The question of permission from Pennsylvania had become moot, as they by that time had their own canal projects and also wanted to take water from the Delaware, so that hurdle did not need to be overcome. However, this attempt was stalled because the Camden & Amboy RR wanted rights to this same route. It was not until these two enterprises combined into what became known as the Joint Companies that it became possible, and within 3-4 years, it was completed. It competed easily with the Morris Canal. Having been built deeper and wider, and able to handle steamboats, it continued profitably for many years. So in a way, the Delaware finally did run uphill.

The personal touch of family letters gives some depth to the man beyond the public figure of Samuel Southard, and through these we see a little beyond the duties and issues that occupied Southard in the public arena. His family - even his extended family - was important to him, and he did what he could to support all of them. A request for payment⁹ contains the sad note of a bill for a coffin - as Southard's eldest son John died at age 11, after a severe bout of epilepsy. His letter to his son Henry¹⁰ indicates a warm and confiding relationship. His brother Isaac writes of two of his sons (Southard's nephews) Daniel and James.¹¹ James, 19 years old at this writing, entered the Navy. Daniel, 17 years old at the time of this letter, did graduate from Princeton in 1831. He also served as Southard's secretary in late 1830 - perhaps helping to earn his way through college - when Southard was very ill. He later studied law with his uncle, and passed the Bar in 1832. J.R. Reading¹² - a nephew-in-law - mentions his wife Celia, Southard's niece. He also studied law in Southard's Trenton office, passing the bar the same year as Daniel. The brief but pertinent letter from Southard's father¹³ indicates close attention to his son's activities.

Letters from women in this period often give a different flavor to the overall picture - and the one by L.A. Higbee is interesting.¹⁴ The letter mentions Southard's daughter Virginia, who was educated at Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary. Founded in 1821, it was one of the earliest institutions for female college level education in the country. A sad note again is interjected by the letter from Margaret Harrow, Southard's sister-in-law,¹⁵ as it reflects not only her own sorrow, but the instability of her sister Rebecca, Southard's wife. Margaret had joined the Southard household as a helpmate, but these arguments continued. She apparently did return after this blow-up, as a final break came in 1825, after the move to D.C., when Margaret returned home to Virginia to live with her brother.

A few letters relate to court cases which must have been interesting, and someone could spend a good deal of time and have a lot of fun researching each of these. I mention two in particular, that of Jacob Castner and that of W.G. Gauntt,¹⁶ each raising curious questions. It is interesting to see that Southard, with so many responsibilities on a larger scale, clearly still had an ear available for the most minor of cases. His availability to everyone made him both likable and popular.

Not all of his cases were minor, though not many were as prominent as the Gibbons-Ogden "Steamboat" case of earlier letters. One of note, however, was his defense of S.U.M. (The Paterson Society for Useful Manufactures) against the Morris Canal regarding water rights, where he was placed on retainer.¹⁷ The letter from his father (mentioned above) draws us into another case, which, while not significant in itself, had significant consequences: the Hicksite case, revolving around the Quaker schism in Western Jersey. A large bulwark of support for the Whig party was lost over this issue. It resulted from a break between the more "orthodox" or mystical Quakers, and the more rational or Hicksite Quakers, which represented a large group of West Jersey voters. Once this break had occurred, the Hicksite Quakers wanted back their contributions to their school fund, in order to establish their own schools. Southard argued the case for the Hicksites in the New Jersey Supreme Court, and lost, in January of 1832.

This for a time did not affect the National Republican Party, and in the fall of 1832, the legislature went heavily Whig - a fact which propelled Southard into the governorship. And in early 1833, Southard was able to return to the Senate, replacing Mahlon Dickerson, and joining Theodore Frelinghuysen in Washington.

Southard had promised vindication for the Hicksite Quakers in the Court of Appeals, but this case was lost when Frelinghuysen, also a Whig Senator, argued the case against the Hicksites, and in July 1833, the original decision was upheld. New Jersey Hicksite Quakers were enraged, and the Jacksonian Democrats took immediate advantage of these sectional issues - promising to replace the judge and Senator, and to pass a law for equitable division of property. A Whig stronghold thus passed into the Jackson camp, at a time when their support would have been valuable. Frelinghuysen was more vilified than Southard, and lost his Senate seat to Garret Wall, a Jacksonian, in 1834. The greatest loss, however, was to the party. It continued to be an issue until the late 1830's.

The State in fact swung strongly Democratic in the fall State elections of 1833, with the efforts of the Jacksonian Democrats netting them a majority in both State houses. Thus when the Bank War came to blows in early 1834,¹⁸ these two Whig Senators were "instructed" by the

New Jersey Legislature on how to vote (anti-Bank & pro-Jackson, and later in 1834, for "expunging the record" of the censure passed on Jackson), with which both Senators took issue. Here again is a reference to that situation in a letter from James Wilson,¹⁹ Southard's law partner, advising him that some people felt he should resign because he had not voted as instructed, and should be prepared to face this question. In fact, two Virginia Senators had resigned under similar circumstances, but both New Jersey Senators argued that a Senator cannot be instructed on his vote, but must follow his own conscience. Southard refused either to be instructed, or to resign.

As time wore on, Southard seems to have entered a different phase of his life. He had rejoined the Senate with greater maturity and a deeper understanding of the vagaries of political life. While his involvement was high in the first half of the '30's, he seems to have gradually wearied of the fight, becoming an "elder statesman" at an early age. His life was full of demands. Personally, it was a continuing effort to stay afloat economically, for Southard was unwilling to give up the life style he enjoyed. He dabbled, never too successfully, in various land purchases and other speculations,²⁰ with schemer *extraordinaire* Robert Swartwout. He even considered resigning his Senate seat, if one of the grandiose schemes Swartwout enticed him with succeeded. He was always in demand as a public speaker.²¹ Not only was he the key spokesperson for the Whig party within the State, but he was also involved in Temperance Societies, the American Colonization Society, and was a trustee for Princeton University. He was an enjoyable speaker, which put him in demand, particularly in election years. His letter to his son Henry in 1840,²² however, indicates the toll this was beginning to take in later years.

He seems also to have been a magnet for complaints of all kinds. Several letters relate to complaints about the Postal Service, where abuses, as noted previously, were not uncommon.²³ This was clearly not the only place where abuses occurred, another being collectionships, where salaries sometimes exceeded the revenue collected,²⁴ and internal improvements, where funds were sometimes shamelessly squandered.²⁵ And he was always beleaguered with requests for introductions, appointments, pamphlets, and even loans.²⁶

These years however did bring him praise as well. The letter of Isaac Brown,²⁷ head of the Lawrenceville Academy, is admiring of his plan to make funds available for public schooling. This was mentioned in his State of the State speech as Governor, in which he proposed to levy a tax upon those not wishing to join the militia, to be paid into a school fund. It is interesting to note just exactly what private schooling could cost, in the dunning letters from the Lawrenceville School for John and Robert Ross.²⁸ Mahlon Dickerson, his longtime rival, also pays him somewhat left-handed compliments on his stand on public lands.²⁹ Dickerson & Southard filled many of the same offices in the state: Governor, Judge, Senator, and Secretary of the Navy, and while Dickerson was a Jacksonian Democrat and Southard a Whig, they both stood firmly for the union and against anything which might tear it asunder.

The letter of Job Halsted³⁰ expresses the disappointment the Whigs felt in the late 1830's. After finally electing a Whig President in the person of William Henry Harrison, the President was to die shortly after taking office. This was a time when Whig popularity and strength should have been at its peak. With Harrison's death, however, Tyler became President, and while he was theoretically a Whig, his fiscal views seemed at times closer to the old Jacksonian views. When attempts were again made to centralize banking, Tyler twice vetoed bills to this effect.

At home in New Jersey, Southard's position as head of the Whig party was more passive than active. Too many concerns filled his life. William Pennington, Jr., son of the William Pennington in the first letter of this series, had become Governor. He had been disappointed at losing a federal appointment, which he blamed on Southard, and their relationship was at best cool but polite. Pennington became Southard's rival for the leadership of New Jersey's Whigs. In Washington, the elections of 1840 left Southard on the "outs" even with his own party in power - no cabinet post or appointment of note, until his election as President pro tem of the Senate. When it seemed to matter no more to him, Southard was in fact - as President of the Senate when the Vice-President had become President - a heartbeat away from the Presidency. Sadly, however, Southard's health began to fail,³¹ giving him little time to enjoy the achievement of a position he had long sought.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ 1 Dec 1821
- ² It was Robert who was expelled from Finley's Academy - see letter from H. Southard, 28 May 1811, NJPH No. 110, Nov. 1994 -and then entered the Navy, under which discipline his father hoped he would fare better.
- ³ Letter to Daniel Webster, Jul 14 1828, quoted in Birkner from Wiltse, *Correspondence of Webster*
- ⁴ 31 May 1827 & 11 Jun 1827
- ⁵ Quoted in Birkner, p. 118, letter from Stockton to Dickerson
- ⁶ 14 Aug 1826
- ⁷ 9 Jun 1828
- ⁸ 22 March 1826
- ⁹ 15 Apr 1825
- ¹⁰ 24 Aug 1840
- ¹¹ 14 Aug 1826
- ¹² 8 Mar 1836
- ¹³ 23 Jan 1832
- ¹⁴ 18 Jun 1828
- ¹⁵ 19 Jul 1824?
- ¹⁶ 23 Aug 1830 & 25 Jun 1832
- ¹⁷ Letter of John Colt, 27 Apr 1830
- ¹⁸ NJPH Journal Sept 1995, Whole No. 114, p. 100
- ¹⁹ 22 Oct 1834
- ²⁰ Letter of Robert Swartwout 14 Feb 1837; one was a plan to drain the Meadowlands; another to lease the D&R canal.
- ²¹ 25 Nov 1829 & 21 May 1831
- ²² 24 Aug 1840
- ²³ 27 Feb 1834 & 29 Jul 1834
- ²⁴ 27 Nov 1840
- ²⁵ 21 Jan 1841
- ²⁶ 27 Apr 1833, 29 Jul 1834, 5 Feb 1835, 23 Apr 1838, 30 Apr 1839, 27 Nov 1840, & 24 May 1842.
- ²⁷ 19 Jan 1833
- ²⁸ From H & SM Hamill, 5 Apr 1839, & John Ross, 17 May 1839. Why these bills were Southard's responsibility is unclear, but perhaps he was acting as executor of their father's estate.
- ²⁹ 7 Jun 1841
- ³⁰ 14 Jan 1842
- ³¹ See letter of 24 May 1842, a week before Southard resigned his position and a month before his death



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SOUTHARD LETTERS

(new additions only)

DATE	FROM	P'MKD	CO.	TO	CONTR.	SUBJECT
1 Dec 1821	Wm Pennington	Newark	Essex	Washington	JE	Dist. courts
19 Jul 1824?	M. Harrow/sis-in-lw	Pennington	Hunterdon	Trenton	JE	family troubles
15 Apr 1825	Wm Kerwood	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JM	dunning letter
22 Mar 1826	Nathaniel Saxton	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	JE	legal matters
14 Aug 1826	I. Southard/brother	Somerville	Somerset	Washington	JE	Clay, elections
21 May 1827	J.M. Sherrerd	Pleasant Valley	Sussex	Trenton	GC	case in progress
31 May 1827	George Thompson	Salem	Salem	Washington	JE	req. apptment
11 Jun 1827	Ebn. Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	JM	req. apptment
9 Jan 1828	Lucius Elmer	Bridgetown	Cumberland	Washington	JE	Clay, elections
18 Jun 1828	L.A. Higbee	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	JM	appt., family news
22 Sept 1828	A. Griffith	Burlington	Burlington	Trenton	JE	escort to D.C.
25 Nov 1829	J. Fithian	Woodbury	Gloucester	Trenton	JW	req. to speak
27 Apr 1830	John Colt	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	GC	SUM, Morris can't
9 May 1830	James Wills, Sr.	Gloucester Cty	Gloucester	Trenton	JM	case in progress
23 Aug 1830	Jacob Castner	Asbury	Warren	Trenton	JE	legal case
4 Mar 1831	A. Godwin Jr.	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	PL	stock, proxy
5 Apr 1831	J. Summers	Belvidere	Warren	Trenton	AE	legal matters
21 May 1831	Rich. S. Field	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JE	pol. meeting
20 Dec 1831	F.L. Maculloch	Salem	Salem	Trenton	JE	legal case
23 Jan 1832	H. Southard/father	Basking-ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JG	Hicksites, land
25 Jun 1832	W. Gauntt	Jobstown	Burlington	Trenton	JE	legal case
17 Sept 1832	E. Marsh	Schooleys Mount	Morris	Trenton	DC	lost \$50, elections
1 Nov 1832	Nicholas Smith	Paterson	Essex	Trenton	LP	req. for comm.
10 Nov 1832	E. Van Arsdale Jr.	Newark	Essex	Trenton	JE	elections
19 Jan 1833	Isaac Brown	Lawrenceville	Hunterdon	Trenton	JE	appt. education
19 Apr 1833	S. Holmes	Sharptown	Salem	Trenton	JE	legal case
27 Apr 1833	C.G. McChesney	Hightstown	Middlesex	Freehold	JE	letter of introd.
17 Oct 1833	John J. Chetwood	Elizabethtown	Essex	Trenton	GC	case in progress
11 Nov 1833	Wm Brewer	Allentown	Monmouth	Trenton	JE	legal case
27 Feb 1834	Jonas Miller	Gloucester Furnace	Gloucester	Washington	GC	PO, bank war
29 Jul 1834	J. Kinney, Jr.	Belvidere	Warren	Trenton	GC	Rev. pensioners
7 Aug 1834	Saml S. Doty	Basking-ridge	Somerset	Trenton	JE	\$S collections
22 Oct 1834	James Wilson	Trenton	Hunterdon	Boston	JM	elections, resg.
5 Feb 1835	Ichabod Harrison	Orange	Essex	Washington	JE	eulogy, Lafayette
27 Dec 1835	Isaac Hillian	Mt. Holly	Burlington	Trenton	JE	Dist. Court
8 Mar 1836	J.N. Reading	Flemington	Hunterdon	Washington	JE	elections
14 Feb 1837	R.W. Swartwout	Trenton	Hunterdon	Washington	GC	invest. speculation
29 Apr 1837	Jms Leere	Kingston	Middlesex	Trenton	EW	legal matters

23 Apr 1838	John S. Noble	Paterson	Passaic	Washington	GC	re: app'tment
12 Oct 1838	Wm. L. Skillman	Ringoes	Hunterdon	Jersey City	JWr	horses
5 Apr 1839	H. & S.M. Hamill	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JW	dunning letter
30 Apr 1839	J.W. Reckless	Amboy	Middlesex	Jersey City	JE	loan, pamphlet
17 May 1839	Jn M. Ross	Lawrenceville	Mercer	Jersey City	JE	tuition bills etc.
28 Jun 1839	Saml L. Southard	Jersey City	Bergen	Washington	RB	Peaslee
9 Apr 1840	Saml L. Southard	Washington	DC	Newburgh, NY	JW	petition denied
14 Aug 1840	Ph. Dickerson	Paterson	Passaic	Jersey City	GC	Court of Appeals
24 Aug 1840	Saml L. Southard	Belvidere	Warren	Wilkesbarre	GC	speaking eng'ts
27 Nov 1840	Isaiah Toy	Cinnaminson	Burlington	Jersey City	JE	appts.
21 Jan 1841	Ebn. Tucker	Tuckerton	Burlington	Washington	JM	internal impvmts
7 Jun 1841	M. Dickerson	Suckasunny	Morris	Washington	JR	public lands
14 Jan 1842	Job S. Halsted	Newton	Sussex	Washington	GC	Whig newspapers
24 May 1842	Elias Mushback	Johnsonburg	Warren	Washington	GC	req. for recom.

Other letters appeared in previous articles, issued Nov 1994 & Jan 1995 and Sept & Nov 1995, & Jan 1996 [in NJPH whole numbers 110, 111, 114, 115, & 116 (Vol.22/No.5 & Vol.23/No.1, and in NJPH Vol.23/No.4&5, and Vol.24, No.1)] A letter transcribed by Donald Chafetz appeared in the Sept 1994 issue (Vol 22/No.4)

Welcome to 11 new contributors:

RB = Robert Buckler
DC = Donald Chafetz
GC = Greg Cohen
JE = Jack Edge
AE = Arne Englund
JG = Joyce Groot
PL = Paul Lebitsch
JM = Jim Mason
LP = Leonard Peck
JR = Julius Revesz
and EW = Edwin Weyer

Previous contributors:

BA = Brad Arch
LF = Len Frank
GN = Gerard Neufeld
PS = Paul Schumacher
MS = Mark Swetland
JWr = Jim Walker*
JW = Jean Walton*

*Additional contributions above.

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[This article appeared in the April 1944 Issue of *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, and is included here because it contains a letter to Samuel Southard, and a description of the ceremonies planned by Southard for Lafayette's return voyage to France in 1825.]

COMMANDER RALPH VOORHEES
and his account of Lafayette's return voyage
to France in 1825

BY DR. OSCAR M. VOORHEES, NEW BRUNSWICK

Ralph Voorhees was born in New Brunswick I 1793, oldest son of John Voorhees and Mary Mount, and a grandson of Roelof Voorhees and Helena Van Nuis; he enlisted as a midshipman in the U.S. Navy in 1811 and served for thirty years. He was made a lieutenant in 1817 and twenty years later, in 1837, commissioned a master commandant, was thereafter known as Commander Voorhees. He served on many vessels, often in far places. His last voyage as commander of the U.S. Ship *Preble* ended in Smyrna, Asia Minor, where he died July 27, 1842, and was buried with military honors.

In 1839 he married Miss Harriet Ingersol of a distinguished New Haven family who outlived him thirty years. Shortly after his death a monument was erected in the Ingersol plot in the Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, by members of the crew who had served under him on the *Preble*. His portrait was on October 18, 1936, presented to the Rutgers University Library at a memorial service, arranged by the Van Voorhees Association.

In 1823, probably shortly after his return from the West Indian assignment, he wrote the following letter to Mr. Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy:

Washington, 26 Dec. 1823

Sir,

Having never received a written order from the Department but once, I am informed that the records do not show correctly the sea service I have seen. I therefore take the liberty to address you on the subject in order that my name may not be laid before Congress and published to the world as not having done any duty while I drew pay from my Country.

I received a warrant as midshipman in 1811 and in 1812 I was ordered *verbally* by Comm. Decatur to join the Frigate *United States* and continued under his command in the U.S. and *President* until her capture, and in 1815, in the *Guerriere* until she left the Mediterranean when Comm. Decatur gave me *verbal* orders to the *Ontario* aboard which ship I continued two years in the Mediterranean until her return from the Pacific under Capt. Biddle in 1819. I then joined the *Cyane* and in 1820 went to the coast of Africa with her under Capt. Trenchard, and on her return was ordered to the *Grampus* on the West India Station in 1821, where I have since continued, last aboard the *Sea Gull*. I respectfully submit this information in order that the deficiencies of the records may be supplied.

I have the honor to be

very respectfully Sir

Your obedient servant

Ralph Voorhees

To the Honorable

Samuel L. Southard

Secretary of the Navy

Articles in recent numbers of *The Proceedings* respecting General Lafayette indicate an abiding interest in this loyal aide of General Washington, and in incidents of his visit in 1824-25. From papers recently presented to the writer it is learned that Ralph Voorhees, a native of New Jersey, then a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, a travelling companion in 1825 on the return voyage, wrote an account which has been preserved. This is possibly the only unofficial story of that voyage. It is of interest to note that the Secretary of the Navy, who then bade General Lafayette *bon voyage*, was Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey.

These papers, together with the portrait presented to the Rutgers University Library, were in the keeping of Miss Persena Losey of Jersey City, now deceased, whose grandmother was a sister of Ralph Voorhees.

Ralph Voorhees' Narrative

General Lafayette began his homeward voyage September 9, 1825, from the capes of the Chesapeake. He had been in the battle of the Brandywine (September 11, 1777), and wounded, and by a coincidence the ship bore that name which took him back to France. It took 26 days to cross the Atlantic. This ship bore guns, and was considered then to be a fine model. It had a round stern.

The *Brandywine* went down the Potomac the latter part of August, and took position close to the open bay to await the arrival of General Lafayette and Commodore Morris from Baltimore. On September 8, all hands were aroused early to prepare for Lafayette and his party, which included the high military officers from Washington and Baltimore. At 10 o'clock the expected steamboat arrived with the party. The day was rainy, the wind high, and the general was not feeling well, although at length he received our welcome to the ship. The Secretary of the Navy, Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey, accompanied him. The sailors of the *Brandywine* were dressed in red jackets, white pantaloons and shirts, with blue colors. We set up a cheer as General Lafayette boarded the ship and a salute of 17 guns was fired. The company dined at 3. They had two bands of music from the steamboat, and while the music played, toasts were drunk and the general looked like a father among his children. Thus the afternoon passed cheerfully away. It was not until late in the evening that the last of the Americans bade *adieu* to the general.

On Friday, September 9, 1825, the *Brandywine* sailed for the other side, and during the voyage the general won all those about him. He was like a father among us, though he was seasick and confined to his room a part of the time. On October 4 we came within sight of the shores of France, and the *Brandywine* hove within seven or eight miles of Havre. A boat was sent with orders to lie off till morning, and then word was sent to the general's family. Wednesday, October 5, the wind was fair and in the morning they moved nearer the city and a steamboat soon came bringing the wife and children of George Washington Lafayette. The family consisted of three daughters and two sons; with them came the United States consul and other gentlemen from Havre. When they were all aboard 21 guns were fired, and the salute was returned. The general took leave of us all in the cabin. He was one of those men whom one seldom meets. His hearty farewell was equal to a minister's blessing. He gave many expressions of kind feeling and invitations to hospitalities of his home. We all accompanied him to the gateway. He stopped, looked around at us, and waved his hand. We all called *adieu*. Then seating himself in the chair he was lifted over the bulwarks, and placed in the boat below. His family followed him, and then the commodore, who also took leave of us. The steamboat, after all were on board, ran around our ship. A parting salute of 17 guns was fired. We manned our shrouds, and cheered them. They returned the cheers, and the steamer passed on to Havre.



SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS: PART IX

by Jean Walton

Several years have passed since the last "episodes" in the Southard saga.¹ In that time I have been sent numerous photocopies of letters, and it seems that it is high time to present more of the historically interesting material that relates to this man. I apologize to those members who have sent new contributions for having to wait so long to see their material in print.

A brief synopsis for those who have not followed these in the past or are unfamiliar with this series: Samuel L. Southard is a name familiar to all of us who collect New Jersey stampless covers. He was a prominent man in the State bar, a State Supreme Court Justice, Attorney General, and Governor, and also a U.S. Senator, Secretary of the Navy, and finally president pro tem of the Senate. He had the additional characteristic, of great importance to us, of saving every piece of mail he ever received, and even copies of some he sent. Our purpose here has been to bring together postal history with New Jersey History by illustrating these covers and transcribing the text of the letters, so that their historical significance is not lost.

It was a fortuitous find of this Southard material that was so useful to William Coles² in his work on early New Jersey postal markings. Some of these items are illustrated in his book. We have continued to note, with each letter, the Coles listing for each one. Particulars on weights, rates and routings however we leave to the specialists in those areas.

Placing each letter in some historical context adds to the pleasure of reading them, hence we have included a timeline which appeared earlier, as it is a useful aid to both the historical context, and Southard's political career. We will also include historical information where possible, to illuminate the text. Transcribing these letters is not always an easy task - some script is hard to read, some letters have bleed-through (where both sides of the page are used, and the reverse side can be seen through the paper), and occasionally sealing wax has left a section of the letter unreadable, but we have done as best we could. Brackets [] indicate words that were indecipherable.

There are 85 or so new letters to add to those in the hands of Society members. We have divided these into groupings which we hope will make them more interesting to the reader, and included some historical notes with each group. The first group will be a personal look at Southard. Others will concentrate on Southard's business career, or the political man, or his years as a Cabinet member. If the historical notes repeat from earlier articles, I apologize. An overview of the man seemed a good starting point after the passage of so much time.

If other letters come to light, I am always happy to receive them for transcription. To do this, I need good clear photocopies of the letter itself, the cover, and any notations Southard may have made on the flaps of the letter. Each letter adds to the picture of both this interesting man and the period in which he lived. Thus the history each of us holds in our hands is not lost to others who might find it interesting.

Please send any contributions to Jean R. Walton, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, NJ 07830-3511.

¹ Earlier articles in this series, with letters contributed by many members, appeared in the following issues: Nov 1994, Jan 1995, Sept 1995, Nov 1995, Jan 1996, Mar 1996, Jan 1997, Mar 1997, & May 1997 [in NJPH whole numbers 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 122, & 123 - Vol.22/No.5 & Vol.23/No.1, 4 & 5, Vol.24, No.1 & 2, and Vol. 25, No. 1, 2, & 3]. A letter transcribed by Donald Chafetz appeared in the Sept 1994 issue (Whole Number 109 - Vol 22/No.4).

² William C. Coles, Jr. *The Postal Markings of New Jersey Stampless Covers*.

SOUTHARD LETTERS

New Contributions: [* indicates further additions]

Previous contributors:

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 HSSH = Historical Society of Somerset Hills
 HCHS = Hunterdon County Historical Society

RB = Robert Buckler
 DC = Donald Chafetz
 GC = Greg Cohen
 JE = Jack Edge
 AE = Arne Englund
 JGt = Joyce Groot
 PL = Paul Lebitsch
 JM = Jim Mason
 LP = Leonard Peck

BA = Brad Arch
 LF = Len Frank
 GN = Gerard Neufeld
 PS = Paul Schumacher
 MS = Mark Swetland
 JWr = Jim Walker*
 JW = Jean Walton*
 EW = Edwin Weyer
 JR = Julius Revesz



A lithograph printed by E.B. & E.C. Kellogg from life by William H. Brown and entered according to an Act of Congress in the Year 1844

Michael Birkner, Southard's biographer, describes him thus:³

"Slender and rather foppish as a young man, Southard's frame had begun to fill out and take on a new dignity. He enjoyed the delights of the dinner table..." and
"Short but erect, with a prominent Roman nose and the beginnings of gray at the temples, he was the very picture of a Senator..."

Do you have a cover franked by Samuel L. Southard as Secretary of the Navy (September 16, 1823 - March 4, 1829), or as ad interim Secretary of the Treasury (March 7 - July 31, 1825) or of War (May 26 - June 19, 1828)? Or as President Pro Tem of the Senate (April 6, 1841 - May 31, 1842)? Even if there are no contents, a photocopy of the franked cover for illustration with this material would be most welcome.

³ Birkner, Michael B., *Samuel L. Southard, Jeffersonian Whig*, p. 55-6

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD 1787-1842

Position held by Samuel L. Southard elected or appt'd	student	tutor	Hunt/Surrogate: Pros/Morr. & Sx 1811	St Supr. Ct Justice 1815	US Senate 1820	Sect'y Navy 1823-28	State Att. Gen 1829	Gov 1832-3	US Senate 1833	Pres pro tem 1841
President In office elected	J Adams [Fed] 1796	T. Jefferson [DR] 1800	J Madison [DR] 1808	J Monroe [DR] 1816	J Q Adams [-] 1824	A Jackson [Dem] 1828	M Van Buren [Dem] 1836	Harrison/Tyler [Whig] 1840		

Position	Date	Age	Additional information
	1787-----	0	Birth
			Bernards Twp/ Somerset Cty
Finley's Academy student	1799-----	12	Basking Ridge, NJ
University student	1802-----	15	Princeton, NJ
Teacher/tutor	1804-----	17	Mendham, NJ
	1806-----	19	
	1807-----	20	begins law studies Oakland, Va.
Surrogate	1810-----	23	
Hunterdon Prose- cutor/Morris & Sussex Freeholder Assembly	1811-----	24	Flemington, NJ
	1812-----	25	weds Rebecca Harrow
	1813-----	26	1st son John born
	1815-----	28	daughter Virginia born
State Supreme Ct Justice	1817-----	30	move to Trenton, NJ
	1818-----	31	son Henry born
	1819-----	32	son Samuel Jr. born
	1820-----	33	
US Senator	1821-----	34	
Sect'y of the Navy	1823-----	36	infant daug Mary dies
	1824-----	37	John dies; Sally born
	1825-----	38	move to DC; Sally dies
	1826-----	39	Ann born
State Atty Gen	1829-----	42	Ann dies; move to Trenton
Governor of New Jersey	1832-----	45	
US Senate	1833-----	46	
	1834-----	47	
Pres.	1837-----	50	Morris Canal Co. Jersey City, NJ
President pro tem of Senate	1841-----	54	
	1842-----	55	death - Fredericksburg, Va.

The Very Personal Mr. Southard: A Young Man Always Begins In Winter

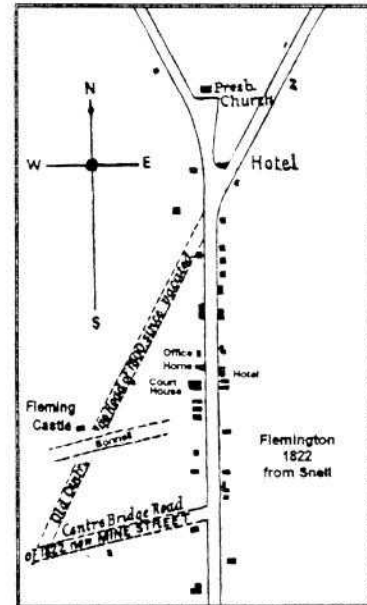
It was a cold rainy early spring day, as I walked from Mr. Southard's first law office on Main Street in Flemington, to the house where he lived with his young wife and small family. The roads are different today, and pavement made this easier than it must have been in 1811, especially on a wet day, but that five minute walk put me back in time and into the life of Samuel Southard at the beginning of his career.

His office is a small white building not far from the old Court House. The present building has been expanded in the rear, and the columns in front were not added until 1840. But



Southard Law Office

it still stands and is still used today. The old Court House was not built until 1828, replacing one that stood on the same spot and was destroyed that year by fire. The Union Hotel across the street says it was established in 1772, but the building it is in was not built until 1875.



The house, which stands on Bonnell Street, was built in 1756 by Samuel Fleming, and is known locally as Fleming Castle. It is often referred to as the first house in the village, but it was called Fleming Castle only because it exceeded in grandeur the less impressive log cabins which made up the community at that time. It was built originally as a tavern and inn, as Bonnell was at that time on the turnpike between New York and Trenton, and Flemington was a crossroads community. Samuel Southard bought this house shortly before being married in June of 1812, and here he brought his bride, the former Rebecca Harrow, to begin their life together. And here his first son John was born. By 1814, Southard had had a new home built on Main Street, between his office and the courthouse.



Fleming Castle

The little family moved to these more elegant surroundings, and a daughter Virginia was added to the family. It should have been a fortuitous beginning.

Before this time, a young Samuel had grown up in Basking Ridge, attended school in the academy of Robert Finley, and gone on to Princeton. He had been schoolmates with Theodore Frelinghuysen at Finley's academy, and the two shared a room at the College of New Jersey at Princeton. At Princeton, he became good friends with David Thompson, Jr. and Josiah Simpson. These were lifelong friendships.

Following Princeton, he was employed for some eighteen months as a tutor in a school in Mendham, maintained by Rev. Dr. Amzi Armstrong. After six months he was put in charge of the whole school of some 50 scholars, and it was here that he met and formed an attraction to Reverend Armstrong's ward Fanny. The following years were spent in Virginia, where he was employed as a tutor in the Taliaferro household. This exposed Southard to a very different lifestyle than that to which he was accustomed - plantation life was a strong contrast to the simpler Jersey farm life where he had grown up. It brought a young Samuel Southard in contact with such men as James Monroe, long before he ever entered the Washington scene himself, or even imagined that he would. Southard's father Henry was a member of Congress for many years, and in that capacity had met and befriended the Taliaferros. That same relationship led to Taliaferro's son being in the Southard household in Basking Ridge soon afterwards, and attending Finley's academy. All of these things are reflected in these very personal letters addressed to Samuel Southard.

Southard took up the study of law in Virginia, and met and fell in love with Rebecca Harrow. Once he decided to marry, he chose to return to Jersey to pursue his career and a place on the New Jersey bar. Although he was new in the State professionally, the Southard name was well-known, because of his father's position as a member of Congress. But Samuel chose to make his own way. On July 4th, 1811, he delivered an oration which was well-received, and brought him to the attention of many in the State. This speech was reproduced in pamphlet form and widely distributed, and today can still be found in the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society. If nothing else, it paints a clear picture of the attitudes of the times, and reminds us that this was only 35 years after the Declaration of Independence, and even fewer since the end of the War of Independence. While Southard did not have a deep or ringing voice, his oratory was filled with the fervor of a man with strong beliefs, whose enthusiasm swept up his audience. It was a good beginning, and Southard soon had as much business as he could handle, and many eyes upon him.

Once married and with a growing family, expenses began to mount. The house was perhaps a bit beyond his means, and his new wife was accustomed to servants; this began Southard's continual searching for income to make ends meet. His first-born son was discovered to have epilepsy, and the doctors' bills alone kept him in need of income. He sought the Surrogacies of both Hunterdon & Sussex Counties, and looked for other means of expanding his income. By 1815, he had won a seat in the State Assembly, a position he held for only a short time. A fortuitous resignation by Mahlon Dickerson to become Governor left open a seat on the State Supreme Court, which Southard successfully lobbied for and gained. He also took on the job of Court Reporter. In 1817, the family moved to Trenton, to a house on State Street. Southard ran for both Governor and Attorney General during these years¹, but was disappointed - his friend Theodore

¹ It will be remembered that at this time, both the positions of Governor and Attorney General were elected by the NJ Legislature, not in a general election. It was already rumored against him that he moved too quickly from job to job. These defeats embittered Southard, and from this point on, cooled his relationship

Frelinghuysen gaining the position of State Attorney General instead. So he continued as Judge on the Supreme Court, until the seat of James Wilson in the US Senate began to seem within his grasp.

That election he won easily, and as we have seen in earlier articles, he replaced Wilson, who resigned, even before the end of his term. Hence Southard now divided his life between circuits in New Jersey, and periods of 4-5 months in Washington as a US Senator. His family continued to live in Trenton, where two more sons (Henry and Sam) were born, and in 1824, a daughter, Sally.

Life in Washington was good for Southard. He was close to the President, saw him often, and had his ear in many matters. Monroe seems to have taken quite a liking to this young man. But ever restless and never quite satisfied, Southard looked to a more permanent position - as a US Supreme Court Justice, or a member of the Cabinet. When a place on the Court became available, he hinted to his mentor that he would like the appointment, but it went instead to Smith Thompson, then Secretary of the Navy, who had greater seniority. But this left a cabinet post unfilled, and Monroe then did turn to his young friend Southard with the appointment. So in September of 1823, Mr. Southard became Mr. Secretary.

This meant a steady income and a good position, at least until the next election. Southard left his family in Trenton and moved to Washington himself, for this time. Politically, he walked very carefully during these two years. During this period, he became friends with the then Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, so when Adams became the next President, it was not surprising that he reappointed Southard as Secretary of the Navy, and Southard's position was virtually assured for the next four years. Consequently, he moved his family to Washington in early 1825, where they moved in comfortable social circles for the next four years. They socialized with the Clays, and Margaret Bayard Smith² became friends with Rebecca and doted on the children. The family at this point included Virginia, age 10, Henry and Sam, 7 and 6 years old, and Sally, aged 1. John had died in December of 1824, shortly before the move to Washington, as a result of his epilepsy, and Sally was to die in 1825. Rebecca's sister Margaret Harrow was also a member of the household for a time, having lived with them in Trenton as well, and providing company for Rebecca in the absence of her husband. A daughter Ann was born in 1826. The Southards did not have as close a relationship with Adams as Southard had had with Monroe, but Southard himself had daily access to the President during these years. This was a comfortable time for the Southards - with only the knowledge that the election of 1828 might change it all. Jackson's election did just that. This brought to a close these pleasant years in the nation's capital for the Southards,

with Dickerson, but Frelinghuysen remained a friend, despite their often being in competition for the same offices.

² Margaret Bayard Smith corresponded frequently with friends on life in Washington society, and her letters are preserved in *The First Forty Years of Washington Society in the Letters of Margaret Bayard Smith*, edited by Gaillard Hunt. She was also sister-in-law to Andrew Kirkpatrick, who had served with Southard on the New Jersey Supreme Court. Despite his position in the Cabinet, and later as a Senator, she frequently refers to him as Judge Southard.

and was further colored by the death of Ann, who died unexpectedly in 1829, as the family prepared to leave Washington to move back to Trenton.

1829 brought many disappointments to Southard. The Jackson win was a blow, and narrowed his options. He considered a run for the Senate. Mahlon Dickerson's term was ending, but the New Jersey political machine of the National Republican Party had promised Frelinghuysen the chance for this seat. The other New Jersey Senate seat became available on the resignation of Senator Bateman due to illness, but Southard found himself barred from this seat as well. The tide had turned against him somewhat. Rumors abounded that he was allied with a Southern point of view, and it was argued that Southard was no longer a resident of the State. His opponents succeeded in having his name removed, for this reason, from the list of those being considered. Southard was offered Frelinghuysen's position as State Attorney General as a consolation prize, and Dickerson completed Bateman's term. The Southards rented Garrett Wall's home in Trenton, and he settled back into the profession of law and the job of State Attorney General.

These years were difficult and disappointing for Southard, but not without remunerations. His business grew, and in 1832, he took on a partner, James Wilson³, in his practice in Trenton. His health, which had seriously deteriorated in late 1828 and '29, continued to be a serious problem through 1830, and only improved in 1831. His efforts were put into building the National Republican (or Whig) Party in preparation for the 1832 election and the possible candidacy of Henry Clay. Almost against his will, he was enticed into the governorship by the offer of a chance for a Senate seat in 1833, which meant giving up his private law practice,. He was, in fact, Governor of New Jersey for only four months, and in 1833, ran again for the Senate. Thus Frelinghuysen and Southard became the two U.S. Senators from New Jersey – these two boys who had attended both Finley's academy and The College of New Jersey together.

The years that followed were very active politically for Southard. He had gained stature and respect, and took an active role in the Senate. On a personal level however, his life was not without strain. His wife was frequently ill, and somewhat unstable, so he chose to board in Washington when Congress was in session, instead of moving the whole family back to D.C. and uprooting her again. He chose a comfortable boarding house near the capitol, while his family remained in Trenton, in a house in one of the most fashionable districts in town. He felt a need to live according to his position, but keeping up these appearances – and his wife's frequent medical bills - was a constant financial strain. Southard continued to look for ways to expand his income.

Some of these attempts involved speculation – in land deals and other similar schemes. His stature as a lawyer and a Senator made opportunities for him: he was sought out by the Society of Useful Manufacturers, the Joint Companies, and the Morris Canal and Banking Company. In 1837, he accepted the position of President of this latter company, which included as a benefit, a residence in Jersey City, with the company paying for the move and picking up the rent. Unfortunately for Southard, however, the

³ Son of Senator James Wilson, whose term Southard completed in 1820.



Astor House - 1840

hurricane, forcing the family to move across the river to New York City, where they resided at the Astor Hotel. Virginia, Southard's daughter, was married to Ogden Hoffman at this time, and the couple lived in the same hotel. Southard himself boarded in Washington for much of this time. It was not until May of 1840 that they were finally able to move into a newly built home in Jersey City. Unfortunately around this same time, his wife became ill with a severe case of erysipelas, and was taken to Fredericksburg, Virginia to be under the medical care of a family friend.

Southard's association with the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in the end, turned out to be a burden. The company's financial mismanagement left its mark on him, and carried over to the Whig party as well. Southard finally broke all ties with the company in August of 1841. Bills pressed in on him from all sides, his wife was increasingly complaining and erratic, and his own health began to deteriorate. In November of 1841, he was confined by health reasons to his room in Jersey City.

With the formation of a new cabinet under Harrison in 1841, Southard had hopes of a cabinet appointment, but this was not to be the case. President pro tem was thus a consolation – but as it turned out, he did not have long to serve in this capacity. He recovered sufficiently to return to Washington and his Senate post in December, with his wife – who only served to increase his burden of concerns. His children by this time were all pursuing their own lives. He became ill again in February. He returned again to the Senate in April of 1842, but by the end of May, he submitted his resignation, and left Washington for Fredericksburg, to the home of his in-laws. June found him either in great pain, or slipping in and out of a coma, and by June 26th, 1842, he passed away. His death was noted in the Journal of the Senate:

422

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE. [1842, June 28.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1842.

Mr. Miller having announced the decease of the honorable Samuel L. Southard,

Mr. King submitted the following resolutions, which were considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, which will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock; that the Senate will attend the same; and that notice thereof be given to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, deceased, late President pro tempore thereof, will go into mourning for him one month by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, the Senate do now adjourn.

The President pro tempore having appointed Mr. King, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Tallmadge, and Mr. Evans, the committee of arrangements;

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives.

Whereupon,

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1842.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Clarke, their Clerk:

Mr. President: The House of Representatives have passed resolutions, expressive of the deep sensibility and regret with which they have received the communication from the Senate, announcing the death of the honorable Samuel L. Southard; and of their respect for the memory of the deceased; and notifying that the House will attend his funeral this day at 11 o'clock.

The Senate, in pursuance of the resolution of yesterday, attended the funeral of the honorable Samuel L. Southard; and, having returned to their chamber,

Adjourned.

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS: Part XVI

by Jean R. Walton



Mr. Southard: A Political Man

Notes

It may perhaps not be said of Samuel Southard that he was a great man. He made no definitive change in the history of our country (unless the Missouri Compromise was authored by him, for which no archival proof exists, only a story repeated by his son-in-law to Lucius Elmer many years after the fact). While he was very well regarded within his time, and considered a New Jersey “favorite son,” history does not hold him in special esteem. Yet he did do one simple thing which makes him worthy of a longer look: he saved almost every piece of correspondence he ever received. And because of this, he has given us a window into the past.

His ambition for office, and his service in both the State and Federal Government, give us a broader look into his era than would have been the case if he had been a simple farmer or store keeper. He interacted with many other people in many different ways. His correspondence gives us a look into those times in a unique and interesting way. So I have no illusions that this was a man who changed history, but he definitely contributed to it, and has brought it alive for us.

For those of you who wonder just why it is important that we record these letters of Southard's, I argue that they are in our caretaking, for whatever pleasure we derive from collecting the postal markings. But they are also part of a larger historical picture. For that reason, their content should be a part of the public record, as so many other of his letters already are - at Princeton, at Rutgers, at the New Jersey Historical Society, in the New York City Public Library, the Naval Archives, and in the Library of Congress. Students of history should be able to access this material, and by transcribing these, we give back a little to the history we are allowed to keep in our hands. A single letter may not always be significant, but taken as part of a larger picture, or in conjunction with other letters, may become more meaningful in a way we may not comprehend from our limited perspective. Even within our own Society, sharing these with each other has let us see other letters from the same correspondent, or items which bear on one another. So should other letters become available, I will happily transcribe them and include them in this record. My thanks to all who have contributed to this work.

Historical Background

For all the different facets of Southard we have seen, perhaps the most essential is that he was a politician in an older sense - a man who wanted the prominence of public office, combined with a desire to serve, and a set of moral principles he felt should be upheld. He was a party man, and his political life was given over in large part to the building of his political party. But this was not entirely for the achievement of personal power. His purpose in his own words:

“Let us not forget that it is for our country we act - for principles that we should contend. Under our system, parties will arise, conflicts of opinion be waged. Let them be parties founded upon principle, not on names; let them be conflicts for right, not for place or power.”¹

¹ Southard, *Address Before the Newark Mechanics' Association, July 5, 1830*
Vol. 30/No. 3
Whole No. 147

This was not to be the case. The elections of the last decade of Southard's life were not based so much on principle as they were a conflict of personalities. Issues and platforms were lost in favor of rhetoric and counter-accusations.

It seems useful in understanding Southard to provide an overview of the political parties on the national scene during this period in time, and how they changed.

The earliest party was the Federalist Party, expounding the principles of Alexander Hamilton - the advocacy of a strong national government under executive leadership [and a somewhat distrustful eye to the common man as able to govern himself - a belief that the best government was that of an elite]. They believed in active government involvement in (and encouragement of) finance, industry, commerce and shipping, with a sympathetic ear to creditors. The Federalists were loath to completely separate themselves from their British heritage.

There soon developed an opposition party under the principles of Jefferson, called the Democratic Republicans whose principles were based more on a democratic agrarian society built on the individual property owners. Their beliefs rested on a stronger respect for the individual to self-govern, and a simpler view of life, a more pastoral society, free of industrialization, urbanism and organized finance. They tended to favor the debtor, and to reject a privileged elitist view which smacked too much of the British point of view. These were the starting points, but like many things in life, they evolved to points quite different than one might expect. Southard was born into a family which strongly espoused these simple Jeffersonian principles of the common man with a strong national pride.

In the years of his maturing - 1800 to 1820 - The Federalist Party slipped from a strong contending opposition, to a party that did not even offer a candidate by 1820. In the 1796 election, the electoral votes were almost evenly divided between John Adams, the Federalist, and Jefferson, the Republican. The early years saw Hamilton proposing a national bank, with opposition from the Republicans who felt that the government that governed least governed best. But with the exception of the years of the War of 1812, when there was strong feeling against a war with "those from whom we are descended" amongst remaining Federalists, Federalist opposition began to dwindle.

In 1820, James Monroe was unopposed in his candidacy for President. Without an opposition, the Republican party began to develop divisions and dissensions within itself. The Congressional caucuses became unpopular, and in 1824, it was State legislatures which nominated candidates. Noteworthy names on that list were John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and William Crawford - all Republicans of one shade or another. Jackson received the most electoral votes, but not enough to win the election. This threw the election into the House. Clay withdrew, throwing his votes (and the election) to John Quincy Adams. And thus the forces moved into two camps, pro-Jackson and anti-Jackson - respectively, the Democratic Republicans [soon just the Democrats] and the National Republicans. A new two-party system was born, each claiming a Jeffersonian heritage, and both drawing support from former Federalists.

John Quincy Adams tried hard to be non-political, not exercising his "rights to the spoils" - but this policy did not serve him well. The Jacksonians or Democrats were busy wooing what remained of the Federalist Party to their side with promises of political prizes if elected. By 1828, feelings ran high. Jackson put himself forth as the candidate of the common man, and won the votes of both the South and the West, against the Eastern states where a strong national government and a society geared to industry and commerce leaned more towards the National Republicans.

At this point - around 1831 - the Anti-Masons entered the scene. This was a group that strongly opposed secret societies and the influence they might be bringing to bear on politics. This movement grew to a national party with startling rapidity. Southard's friend and co-adjudicator, William Wirt, became the candidate for President from this party, alarming Southard, who saw this party as drawing off votes from the National Republican forces and their candidate of Henry Clay. Jackson was again elected in 1832, in part because of this.

Enter here the Bank War, which repolarized society. Jackson's opposition to the rechartering of the National Bank, and his removal of deposits to State banks instead, brought down a firestorm of protest, led by men like Henry Clay and Samuel Southard. Curiously, the party which had originally opposed a national bank, now proved its strongest proponent. This was an issue where everyone took sides, not necessarily along previous party lines. "Loco-Focos" were such an example - a radical urban branch of the Democratic Party that differed with Jackson over his bank policies.

By the 1836 elections however, Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate and vice president under Jackson, faced a new Party - the Whigs - a re-formation of the National Republican party, folding in again the Anti-Masonic Party, and those who found themselves strongly opposed to Jackson for his bank policy or for his stand on state's rights.² The name "Whig" was formally adopted in 1834, although it had been used earlier. Not fully coalesced on a national level into one strong organization by 1836, it hoped to again throw the election into the House by putting forth not one but three candidates with strong regional followings. Van Buren however received sufficient electoral votes to make this unnecessary.

By 1840, the Whigs were determined to select one candidate, and while the most popular name brought forward was again Clay, it was well-known that he had strong enemies as well as strong allies, and it became clear that he would not win the election. Hence the party turned instead to the less polarizing William Henry Harrison, and coupled him with John Tyler, a "turncoat" from the Democrats over issues of states' rights - and with this combination was able to recapture the Presidency. It was an election full of slogans like the famous "Tippecanoe & Tyler too!" and much party hoopla.

Unfortunately for the Whigs however, Harrison was to become ill at his inauguration, and died a month later of pneumonia. This death made Southard, as President pro tem of the Senate, next in line for the Presidency after Tyler - but it was a hollow achievement. While Harrison had promised acquiescence to the wishes of the Party, the Whigs soon discovered that Tyler was not so amenable. Two attempts by Congress to pass a new Bank bill failed, vetoed by the new president. Southard, who had attempted to pull this party together, said prophetically on Harrison's death:

"We have lost the fruits of ten years' labor. What incomprehensible fatuity in the Convention to nominate John Tyler for Vice-President! I know him thoroughly. He is a well-meaning man, of fair capacity and patriotic intentions, but full of the narrowest Virginia abstractions, and has no sympathy with the principles or purposes of the men who elected him to office. We shall see the Whig party distracted and overthrown, and the Democrats return to power, before the end of two years, as the inevitable consequence of Harrison's death."³

² Jackson had found himself forced by the Nullification Controversy to take a stand against the South Carolinians which left him unpopular with his states' rights constituency.

³ *On The Death Of Harrison - Suggestions Of The Past*, in *The Galaxy, A Magazine Of Entertaining Reading*. Vol. XIII, January, 1872.

Jean R. Walton - Southard Notebooks: A Political Man

Below are letters which reflect some of the political issues of the day. Two refer specifically to some of the offshoot parties which were formed during these years.

One significant difference between Southard and the Jacksonians was their approach to the plight of Native Americans. Southard prided himself and his fellow Jerseymen on the fact that no Indian blood was spilled nor war fought within the State, and all land taken from the Indians was taken fairly by just treaties or sales. As Governor, Southard presided over the last Indian claim in the state. In the Senate, he fought for the rights of the Cherokees and presented petitions on their behalf.⁴ Jackson, on the other hand, encouraged the removal of the Indians from the states to the territories, and forced this evacuation when it was not agreed upon voluntarily. The Seminole Wars in Florida and the Black Hawk War in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory resulted when his terms were not met, as did the Cherokee "Trail of Tears."

The letter from Ephraim Marsh is a sad commentary on Southard's long life in politics. It reflects the fact that, after his efforts to bring his friend Henry Clay to the forefront of national politics, Clay blamed Southard for the failure to achieve it. This must have been a bitter pill.

Southard died at age 55, a little more than a year after President Harrison. A career that had begun with great promise, and that had blossomed early, seemed somehow to have slipped away. His death, which followed close on the heels of the death of his father, was noted in the Senate Journal in the following manner:

Mr. Miller having announced the decease of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, Mr. King submitted the following resolutions, which were considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, which will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock; that the Senate will attend the same; and that notice thereof be given to the House of Representatives.

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, deceased, late President pro tempore thereof, will go into mourning for him for a month by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the honorable Samuel L. Southard, the Senate do now adjourn.⁵



⁴ John & Robert Ross, to whom Southard acted as guardian, were nephews of Cherokee Chief John Ross, and sons of Indian agent Lewis Ross. Young John entered Princeton and graduated with the class of 1841, but was never able to return to his home in Tennessee. He died in 1842. [See letters from Jn Ross and from H. & S.M. Hamill of the Lawrenceville Academy.]

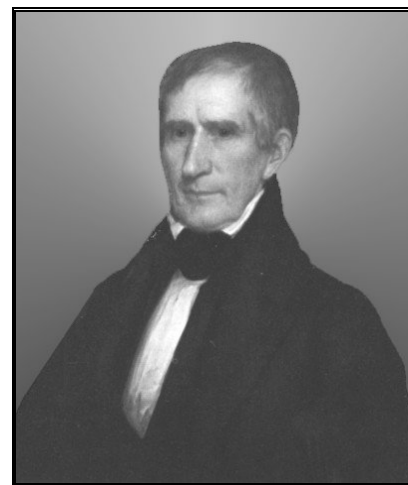
⁵ Senate Journal--Monday, June 27, 1842, on the Library of Congress *American Memory* website

THE ELECTION OF 1840

Philip Hone, Mayor of New York and diarist, wrote in April of 1840:

The Whigs are more ardent and active, and, they say, better organized than usual.... Immense meetings take place every night... Processions parade the streets at night with music, torches, and banners; the prevailing device for the latter is the log-cabin; and hard cider has become the fountain of Whig inspiration. In an evil hour the Loco-Focos taunted the Harrison men with having [nominated] a candidate who lived in a log cabin, and drank hard cider, which the Whigs, with more adroitness than they usually display, appropriated to their own use; and now on all their banners and transparencies the temple of Liberty is transformed into a hovel of unhewn logs; the military garb of [General Harrison] into the frock and shirtsleeves of a laboring farmer. The American eagle has taken his flight, which is supplied by a cider barrel, and the long-established emblem of the ship has given place to the plow. "Hurrah for Tippecanoe!" is heard more frequently than "Hurrah for the

Constitution!" "Behold, old things have passed away, and all things have become new."^{*}



William Henry Harrison



The log cabin and Jersey Lightnin', dispensed freely, became symbols of the Whig campaign in 1840.

A Jersey cider mill



^{*} Nevins, Allan, ed. *The Diary of Philip Hone, 1828-1851* Dodd, Mead, & Co. NY 1927. The log cabin view is from a campaign handkerchief of the period. The Cider Mill picture is from *The History of Hudson County and of the Old Village of Bergen*, Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, NJ 1921.



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New Jersey Civil War Covers at NOJEX!



One of many Civil War covers from New Jersey being shown at NOJEX in the Court of Honor, this one from Bloomsbury, NJ to West Liberty, Ohio. For more information see [page 62](#), and visit our [Featured Cover page](#) at www.NJPostalHistory.org.

~ CONTENTS ~

President's Message	Robert G. Rose.....	60
Annual NJPHS Meeting and NOJEX!		61
New Jersey Civil War Covers	Richard Micchelli.....	62
Clover Hill Fancy Cancel	Jim Walker	66
A New (Old) Postmark And Travelogue.....	Robert Livingstone...	67
Fair View Straightline Handstamp: Is It a New Jersey Postmark?	Robert G. Rose.....	76
Census of Early New Jersey Covers, Part I.....	Ed & Jean Siskin	80
Additions to the Southard Letters: Mike Yannotta	Mike Yannotta & Jean Walton.....	88
Development of Morris County Post: Part III.....	Don Chafetz	104
Hometown Post Offices: Fanwood, NJ.....	Doug D'Avino.....	119
Member News: Donations, Web Updates		120
Member Ads		121
Literature Available		123

**ADDITIONS TO THE SOUTHARD LETTERS: from Mike Yannotta's
Collection – Stampless Folded Letters with Historical Content***

(Historic Notes added by Jean Walton)

Samuel Southard was a New Jersey favorite son, whose political career spanned the years between 1811 and 1842, when he was a New Jersey Senator, a judge, a US Senator, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General, Governor of New Jersey, and again a US Senator, ending his career as President pro tem of the Senate.

Mike has contributed before to this collection, and again adds a number of letters. These span the whole career of Samuel L. Southard, so it seemed appropriate to refresh members with a timeline of Southard's life. These dates help make sense of the letters and to where they were addressed. This table is included on the following page.

The fact is that Southard lived and moved amongst some of the greats of his era, and while every letter is not a gold mine, many are doors that open windows on a period of time and the people who lived then. We are lucky to live in a time when so much information is available to us. Our windows are the Internet access we have and the ability to uncover people and things from 200 years ago. Much can be discovered – we have only to look.

The first letter here is from the period when Southard had returned to New Jersey from Virginia, where he was studying the law, to begin his career as a lawyer, and to make his first home with his new wife, Rebecca Harrow. The last one in this group is written only two months before his death. In between are letters that fill in the picture, to which we have added historic or relevant information where possible. We hope you will enjoy exploring this period of history.

For others who have already contributed letters to this project, we are eager to have any new contributions you might have, and for ones already published, we would like to replace the black and white photocopies with color scans. To that end, we have put online a list of Southard letters that have been published, with the issue and contributor (by initials only), so you can check to see if your letters are new or have already been included in this series. New contributors are always welcome. The list is available at www.NJPostalHistory.org/media/pdf/southardlist.pdf or from your secretary [see address inside front cover] by mail. A key to the contributor abbreviations is also available on request. Please send any new information and scans to Secretary@NJPostalHistory.org. Links to previous Southard articles are available here [listed by *NJPH* Whole numbers]:

<u>109*</u>	Sep 1994	<u>116</u>	Jan 1996	<u>142</u>	Jun 2001	<u>147</u>	Sep 2002
<u>110</u>	Nov 1994	<u>117</u>	Mar 1996	<u>143</u>	Sep 2001	<u>148</u>	Nov 2002
<u>111</u>	Jan 1995	<u>121</u>	Jan 1997	<u>144</u>	Nov 2001	<u>169</u>	Feb 2008
<u>114</u>	Sep 1995	<u>122</u>	Mar 1997	<u>145</u>	Mar 2002	<u>180</u>	Nov 2010
<u>115</u>	Nov 1995	<u>123</u>	May 1997	<u>146</u>	Jul 2002		

* See article by Don Chafetz on Millington, NJ, which includes a Southard letter.

* **NOTE:** The Collected Letters to and from Samuel Southard is a long-running series in *NJPH*, the last of which was published in Nov. 2010 (Vol. 38 No. 4 Whole number 180). These letters contain much historical content, and are numerous in the hands of New Jersey collectors of stampless markings. From time to time, we add to this series, and hope to publish the whole group in digital form soon for download by interested members. This project is intended to add the content of these letters to the historical record kept in other places, most notably Princeton University (with probably the largest depository of Southard letters, as Princeton purchased the large collection of Coles letters, with the exception of those not in the philatelic community), the Naval Archives, Rutgers University, and the New Jersey Historical Society.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOUTHARD LETTERS: From the Collection of Mike Yannotta

Southard Timeline, including positions and family events

Yr	Age			President	Children of Samuel & Rebecca Southard				
1787	0	Birth	Bernards Twp/ Somerset Cty	Geo. Washing-ton					
1796				John Adams					
1799	12	student	Finley's Academy, Basking Ridge, NJ						
1800				T. Jefferson					
1802	15								
1804	17	University student	Princeton, NJ						
1806	19	Teacher/tutor	Mendham, NJ						
1807	20	begins law studies	Oakland, VA						
1808				J. Madison					
1810	23								
1811	24	Surrogate	Flemington, NJ						
1812	25	Hunt'n Prosecutor Morris & Sussex Freeholder	weds Rebecca Harrow						
1813	26		1st son John born		John				
1815	28	NJ Assemblyman	daughter Virginia born			Virg			
				J. Monroe					
1817	30	State Supreme Ct Justice	move to Trenton, NJ						
1818	31		son Henry born			Henry			
1819	32		son Samuel Jr. born				Sam		
1820	33								
1821	34	US Senator							
1823	36	Sect'y of the Navy	infant daug Mary born & dies						Mary
1824	37		John dies; Sally born	J.Q. Adams					Sally
1825	38		move to DC; Sally dies						
1826	39		Ann born						Ann
1828				A. Jackson					
1829	42	State Atty Gen	Ann dies; move to Trenton						
1832	45	Governor of NJ	Nov 1 1832-						
1833	46		-Feb 1833						
1834	47	US Senate							
1836				M. Van Buren					
1837	50		Morris Canal Co. Pres.						
1840			Move to Jersey City, NJ	Harrison/ Tyler					
1841	54	President pro tem of the Senate	Mar 11, 1841 - May 31, 1842						
1842	55	Death June 26, 1842	Fredericksburg, Va.						

Historic Notes: The last letter in this group is written only 2 months before Southard's death from what was called "bilious fever." Requests for favors fill the boxes of Southard correspondence; and Southard did his best to respond. This relates to the Lafayette post office, and the docketing on this cover indicates that it was received April 7, 1842, and answered on April 8th: *'It will give me pleasure if fit opportunity occurs to represent your wishes statements to the Dept. in regard to the P O in your place.'* Broyles was the original postmaster there, when it was established in 1826, claiming to be the first town in the US named for General Lafayette on his return visit to the States.

On May 31, 1842, because of his failing health, Southard resigned his position as President pro tem of the Senate.

The description below brings the characters of this drama to life. Written by O. H. Smith, a contemporary, it brings alive a picture of this time.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.
(sketch by Oliver Hampton Smith)

An intimacy for years in the Senate between the subject of this sketch and myself, enables me to speak of him as his high position deserves. Samuel L. Southard was long New Jersey's favorite son. He held the highest offices within the power of the State and people to confer upon him. Governor, Supreme Judge, United States Senator. He was made Secretary of the Navy by Mr. Monroe, when quite a young man, and was continued by Mr. Adams through his administration.

I became acquainted with Mr. Southard in the Senate. At the session after the death of General Harrison and the constitutional elevation of Mr. Tyler to the Executive chair, Mr. Southard was elected president pro tern of the Senate and served as such until his death, with occasional absence on account of his last illness. In person he was under the common height, stout built, expanded chest, dark hair falling carelessly over his neck, high, retreating forehead, eyes dark and piercing, long, straight nose, wide mouth, projecting chin. His manners, in private circles, were gentlemanly, courteous and easy. He was an accomplished scholar, and ranked with the finest speakers of the Senate. His voice was clear, musical, and full toned. His eloquence was of the impassioned, impressive character, sometimes lofty and sublime, often argumentative, always clear and distinct. He seldom took part in the small debates, never spoke without preparation, and was always heard by the Senate with marked attention. As a presiding officer Mr. Southard gave entire satisfaction, prompt, impartial in his decisions, courteous and pleasant to all. He was a great favorite in the body. As we saw him sinking under his protracted disease the sympathy of the whole body was enlisted. The circumstances of Mr. Southard were far from being easy; although millions had been subject to his control, not a misapplied dollar ever tarnished his fair fame. During the time I was with him in the Senate he made many able speeches upon important subjects. I never had any special conversation with him on the subject, but judging from one of his speeches on the land question, he was a strong American. I only knew him as a Whig.

Under the rules of the Senate the president is authorized to substitute a presiding officer, day by day, in case of sickness. It was understood by the Senate that Mr. Southard desired the privilege of substituting a Senator to preside during his illness, and on the 22d. of April, 1842, I was requested by his son to visit his father in the room of the Vice-President. I found Mr. Southard lying on the sofa, very weak, barely able to rise. As I entered he made known his business, requested me to preside during his illness. I agreed to do so, the Senate consenting. He then handed me a note that he had prepared, which I copy here to show the form he adopted.

" Hon. O. H. Smith.

Dear Sir—Increased indisposition will prevent me from attending the meeting of the Senate this morning, and I therefore request, that you will perform the duties of the chair. Very respectfully

Washington, *April* 22d., 1842. Samuel L. Southard."

The indisposition of Mr. Southard increased daily, and by similar appointments I continued to preside, with the approbation of the Senate, up to the 11th. of May, 1842, when I received my last note from him.

" Hon. O. H. Smith.

Dear Sir—Being worse indisposed than I was yesterday, I find that I am unable to attend the Senate this morning, and must therefore request that you will preside for the day. I am respectfully

Washington, *May* 11th., 1842. Samuel L. Southard."

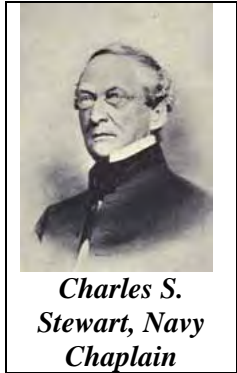
Mr. Southard passed rapidly away. His death was announced in both Houses, and appropriate ceremonies took place. I was present in the House of Representatives, when the melancholy announcement was made, and appropriate resolutions proposed by the Representatives of the State of New Jersey. The resolutions were read; when I saw rising from his seat the venerable form of John Quincy Adams, his head bald to his ears, his thin white hair scarcely covering the back of his head, addressing the chair. "I rise Mr. Speaker to second the resolutions:" his lips quivered, his tongue faltered, his voice failed, the tears trickled down his furrowed cheeks, he stood motionless like a statue : the House caught the feeling, and in a second there was not a dry eye in the Hall. Mr. Southard had been associated with Mr. Adams in both Monroe's and his own Cabinet, their friendship was deep and abiding. The rush of feeling passed off, Mr. Adams became composed, and delivered one of the most beautiful and thrilling addresses I ever heard; brief, sublime, beautiful, such a eulogy as none but Mr. Adams could conceive. Mr. Mangum was elected the successor of Mr. Southard, and acted as president pro tern until a Vice-President was elected and qualified.⁷



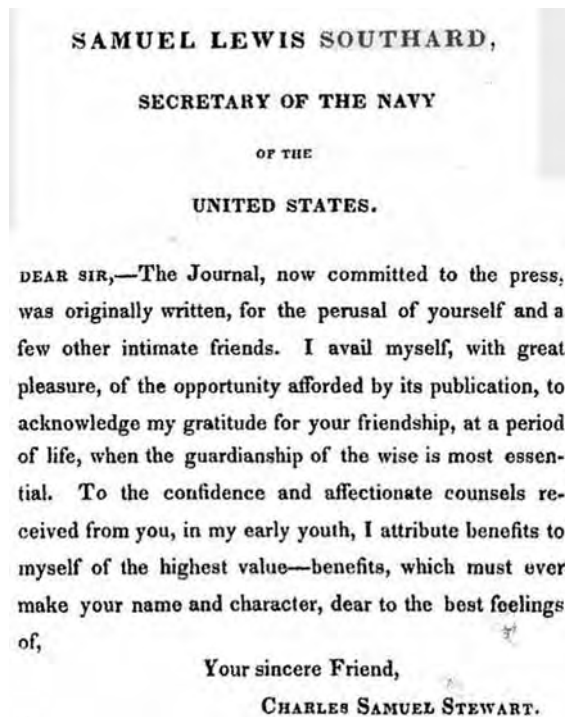
⁷ Smith, Oliver Hampton *Early Indiana Trials And Sketches: Reminiscences*, Google ebooks at http://books.google.com/books?id=Ilo8AAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=early+indiana+trails+and+sketches+by+oliver+hampton+smith&hl=en&ei=eGTTTfj_NsfngQe417Eu&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CCoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=southard&f=false .

Historic Notes: Charles Stewart was a close friend to the Southards, as indicated by his references to daughter Virginia at Troy Female Seminary (she was then about 12 years old), the boys (Sam and Henry – as Southard’s oldest son has already died of epilepsy in 1824), and “dear little Bud” – which must be a reference to Ann, born in 1826. Two other girls, Mary and Sally, were born to the Southards, both dying very young. Ann was the apple of her father’s eye, but unfortunately would also die, just as the Southards were leaving Washington at the end of his term as Secretary of the Navy, to return to New Jersey. She was then only three.

Stewart was born in 1795 in Flemington, graduated from Princeton in 1815, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1821. Trained as a Presbyterian minister, he and his wife were sent as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands [Hawaii] between 1823 and 1825⁴ by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, along with Betsey Stockton, a freed New Jersey slave woman, the first American unmarried woman to be sent abroad as a missionary. The letter he refers to is at the beginning of his book, *Residence at the Sandwich Islands 1823, 1824, & 1825*,⁵ and is written to his friend, the Secretary of the Navy. He served as a chaplain in the United States Navy.



Two other diaries followed, entitled *Visit to the South Seas* (2 vol.) in 1831 and *Sketches of Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1832* (published in 1834). Each were written as correspondence to specific people, the first to a Mrs. Bowers, the second to his wife, as her health prevented her from accompanying him to the South Seas, and the third addressed to Miss Virginia E. Southard, then a young woman of 19 and about to be married. All are fascinating accounts of life abroad, and were popular amongst society of the day.



Northwestern view of the Troy Female Seminary.

The Troy Female Seminary, founded by Emma Willard in Troy, NY, was established in 1821 to give young girls the same opportunity for a classic education as boys had at this time. Southard’s oldest daughter Virginia attended, as did many young ladies of Washington & Philadelphia society. The Emma Willard School is still in operation today.⁶

⁴ Missionaries of the ABCFM at <http://www.phcmontreat.org/bios/Bios-Missionaries-Hawaii.htm>. (May 17, 2011)

⁵ This book and other volumes by C. S. Stewart of his travels are available online at Google Books. This first book, written as a correspondence, was published in 1828, and is available at http://books.google.com/books?id=QDA-AAAAAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false.

⁶ Emma Willard School at <http://www.emmawillard.org/about/> (May 18, 2011)

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SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS

By Jean Walton

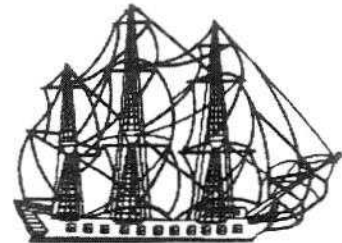
Mr. Southard: Secretary of the Navy

Notes

Few letters seem to remain in collectors' hands addressed to Mr. Southard as Secretary of the Navy - and fewer still from him to his correspondees. It is certainly not that he communicated less during this period of his life. Even Edward Stern in his exhaustive *History of the "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States* shows no signature of Samuel Southard as Secretary of the Navy, although he does show two *ad interim* signatures as Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury¹. Perhaps these were retained in the archived collections as being possibly more historically significant. The Princeton collection notes many letters during these years, both to and from Southard. The Navy archives contain letters both to and from the Secretaries of the Navy, and these are collected in book form for those who would search further. Since some mail, however, does exist amongst our members written to the Secretary of the Navy, I remain hopeful that we will someday unearth one from him with his free frank signature as Secretary of the Navy.

Historical Background

How did this young man, who knew little of the sea and had never been abroad, become Secretary of the Navy? It is necessary to understand a little about naval administration during these years. Until the War of 1812, the Navy struggled to get funds for its improvements from Congress. The War of 1812 - with its naval involvement - served to make Congress much more aware of the necessity of a strong defense, and hence the Navy enjoyed a new popularity.



During its early years, the Secretary's position had gone most often to someone with some familiarity with either maritime or commercial pursuits, but - beginning around 1820 with Smith Thompson - this position became a more political appointment. Navy men no doubt found their tenured positions and salaries in the Navy more secure than a fate which lay in the hands of an election every four years, or the whims of that President once elected, and qualified men like Commodore John Rodgers were reluctant to accept the position. These new administrators, although not drawn from the ranks of the Navy or familiar with naval affairs, were perhaps better prepared to deal with the members of Congress to achieve the aims and goals that needed to be met, and which - for the Navy, at this time - were many.

In the years that followed², the Secretaries of the Navy were chosen from the political arena - often they were lawyers, sometimes jurists, sometimes members of the Senate. Smith Thompson, who preceded Southard, was such a man - but his ambitions were for the Supreme Court, and when he was offered a place on the Court, was happy to move on. In fact, these were

¹ See NJPHS Journal Sept 1995 [Vol23, No.4, Whole #114], p. 106

² 1820-42.

Southard's ambitions as well, but denied that opportunity, he made the most of these years as Secretary of the Navy. He was appointed by James Monroe, and then reappointed under John Quincy Adams, serving in this position from September 16th, 1823 to March 3rd, 1829, when Andrew Jackson took office.

Southard was teased upon his appointment, by Chief Justice Kirkpatrick of the New Jersey Supreme Court with whom he had served, that he did not know the bow from the stern of a frigate. Certainly nothing had brought him in contact with maritime interests before this time, except for steamboats plying between New York and New Jersey.. Fortunately for Southard, a Board of Naval Commissioners had been established in 1815, headed by Commander John Rodgers, which served to advise the Secretary on naval matters. But Southard was an intelligent man, well-schooled and far-seeing, and with the help and friendship of Rodgers, soon grasped the shortcomings of the Navy, and directed his energies to making what improvements he could, under the limitations of funding from Congress, and laying the groundwork for a strong future for the U.S. Navy.

When Southard became Secretary, the Navy's shortcomings were many. There was no Naval Academy, and midshipmen were appointed largely on the basis of their personal and political pull. Very little science was required of even higher ranking officers. There was no standard for the naval medical corps, and naval doctors' qualifications were often questionable. Six naval yards existed - Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Washington. None of these had dry-docks for repairing ships of the line, and were improved only on the basis of immediate need - with no plan for the increased size and importance of the Navy. And this was a time of exploration, with other nations making much headway; our own efforts were meager, with inadequate support from Congress or the public. We risked losing both political and intellectual stature amongst the community of nations by neglecting to stay abreast in these endeavors.



*Philadelphia Naval Yard
[from Leslie's Magazine]*

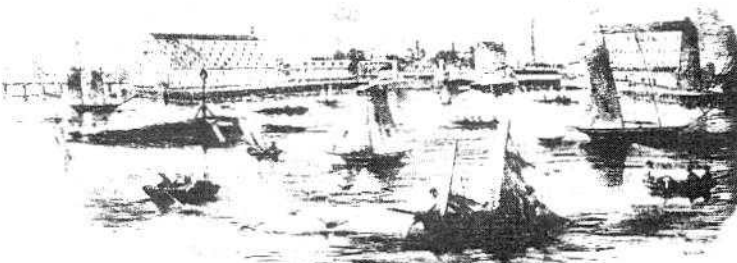
Southard is credited with recommending the establishment of a Naval Academy - this would have been achieved in 1827 except for the opposition in the House, and was finally achieved by 1833 in the form of the Naval Lyceum. He also established standards for selection of midshipmen. An examination for surgeon's mates was established in 1824, and another for assistant surgeons in 1828. Work was begun too on improving naval hospital care. A plan was put into place for the improvement of the naval yards. A new yard at Pensacola was established on Southard's recommendation, in favor of one at New Orleans, and the yard at Washington became more a supply depot, rather than a main yard, because ships found it more convenient to use yards closer to the ocean. Dry docks, while not completed under Southard, were begun on his watch at Norfolk and Boston. Southard recommended a complete U.S. coastal survey; while not funded by Congress for some years, it was finally begun in the 1830's. And perhaps a plan nearest to his heart was that of a U.S. Exploring Expedition, for which he worked relentlessly,

but which the Senate refused to fund in 1828.³ Upon his return to the Senate in 1833, he continued to work in support of the Expedition as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and he at least had the satisfaction of seeing it come about in his lifetime.⁴

The United States Exploring Expedition is a story in and of itself, with too many twists and turns to cover completely here. But this was an age when new discoveries were still being made routinely, and our planet had not been completely explored. Monroe and John Quincy Adams, in particular, personified the intellectual mind of the nation, and Southard was very much of this same bent. An intellectual curiosity and a desire to fill the coffers of science with new data was very much a favorite theme with him. The administration of Jackson carried with it an almost non-intellectual, non-aristocratic 'man of the people' air about it. Yet it can be said for Jackson, that he too was very much in favor of this expedition. When his Secretary of the Navy, Mahlon Dickerson - Southard's old rival - attempted to stall it in its tracks by reminding Jackson, who had never cared for Southard, that this was Southard's pet project, he met with Jackson's comment that Mr. Southard, then, had at least one good idea.

Samuel Southard accomplished a great deal as Secretary of the Navy - more perhaps than in any other political office he held. He was young, only 36 at his appointment, and still filled with energy. He had the advantage of serving six years in the same office - a longer term than most Secretaries of the Navy. His job brought him all manner of responsibilities in fathering the Navy through these years. In addition, as Secretary of the Navy, Southard was besieged with requests for appointments, though none matching those which followed the election of Andrew Jackson. He seemed, in these years, devoted to his job - spending long hours at the old War Department which housed the Naval offices, and working through the summers - something not done by his predecessors. Perhaps because he was not distracted by the search for some better position, his efforts were focused and directed. He turned out - in spite of no previous maritime knowledge - to have been an able administrator of the Navy.

The following letters do remain to us, as do many others in naval documents. These documents were often a collection of letters addressing the issue, and I reprint two such letters here because I find it interesting to hear from Southard himself, and they outline many of the efforts he was involved in with regard to dry docks. These letters are followed by further letters contributed by members of the New Jersey Postal History Society.



*Portsmouth Naval Yard
[from Leslie's Magazine]*

³ Arguments similar to those we hear today: "Why should we spend the money to go to Mars when...." Perhaps this should give us some perspective. Although defeated in 1828, the plan continued to gain popularity, and was finally brought to fruition under Jackson, and the very unenthusiastic Dickerson.

⁴ The Great U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842.

REPORT TO THE SENATE ON THE NECESSITY OF DRY DOCKS

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 30th March, 1826.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th instant, the Secretary of the Navy has the honor to submit copy of a report from this Department, dated 3d January, 1825, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, which contains his opinion upon the subject; also, copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, dated 17th February, 1826.

An examination of these papers, it is believed, will justify the answer to the resolution, that "docks have become absolutely necessary for the preservation, repairs, and prompt and speedy use of the vessels belonging to the navy," and that "whenever repairs are necessary they are preferable, in every point of view, to the present mode, and the most economical that can be adopted." Although it is difficult to make accurate calculations upon the subject, yet no hesitation is felt in expressing the opinion, that more public money has been lost for the want of docks, than would be sufficient to erect one at each of our principal building and repairing establishments. And as we add to the number and size of our vessels, the loss will be proportionably [*sic*] increased.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD

19th CONGRESS, [Doc. No 148] HO. OF REPS.
1st SESSION. NAVY DEP.

DOCKS FOR REPAIRING SHIPS OF WAR.

Letter

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING THE

Information required by a Resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 18th inst.

UPON THE SUBJECT OF CONSTRUCTING

Docks

FOR

The Preservation and Repair of the Vessels
BELONGING TO THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 31, 1826.

Read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON

1826.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 3d January, 1825.

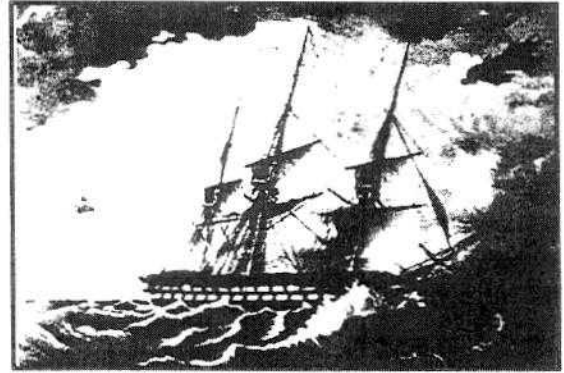
To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to present the following answer to a resolution of the 25th of May last, "that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to the Senate, at an early period of the ensuing session of Congress, such information as may be in the possession of the Department, or he may think proper to communicate, relative to the expediency of constructing, at one of the navy yards of the United States, a dry dock, of sufficient capacity for receiving, examining, and repairing ships of the line; and to report on the usefulness, economy, and necessity of a dry dock, the best location therefore, and the probable expense of constructing such dock, of the size aforesaid, in a solid and durable manner, and with the needful appendages for an advantageous use of the same."

This resolution calls for information on three points:

1. The expediency, usefulness, economy, and necessity, of a dry dock, of sufficient capacity for receiving, examining, and repairing ships of the line.
2. The best location for a dry dock.
3. The probable expense of constructing one of the size mentioned, in a solid and durable manner, with the needful appendages for an advantageous use of it.

Upon the first point there are no new views to be presented. The arguments by which the propriety of building docks for the examination and repairs of large vessels is proved, have been frequently offered to the consideration of Congress, from the first establishment of the Navy Department to the present time. The extracts accompanying this report will exhibit the uniform current of opinion upon the question, with all those who have devoted the most attention to it, and I respectfully refer to the report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, hereto annexed, and marked A, as shewing that the views of those best able to judge, remain unchanged.



Ship of the Line under sail: USS Delaware - 1833

The Navy Department was created in April, 1798. In December of that year, the Secretary expressed his strong conviction of the necessity of docks, (see paper marked B,) and every succeeding administration, either by the sanction of laws, or by official recommendation, has confirmed this opinion. On the 25th February, 1799, a law was passed, authorizing the erection of two docks for the convenience of repairing public ships and vessels, and appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose - 3 Vol. 130.

On the 15th December, 1802, the then President Jefferson recommended to Congress the erection of docks for this and other purposes - (see paper marked C). On the 3d March, 1813, \$100,000 were appropriated for the purpose of establishing a dock yard for repairing vessels of war - 4 Vol. 425. Neither of the laws mentioned were executed; the probable reason, in both instances, being the total inadequacy of the appropriation to accomplish the object. And it has happened that, notwithstanding the concurrence of professional, legislative, and executive opinion, we still remain without this indispensable part of an efficient naval establishment. The evil resulting from the want of it, is always proportioned to the number and size of the vessels to be repaired; and however it might heretofore be disregarded, the time seems now to have arrived, when attention to it is called for by irresistible considerations, and when neglect must induce an extravagant waste of public money. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, holding the rank which we do among the naval powers, we should not have one dock for the repairs of the vessels in which we take so much pride, and that we are, in this respect, behind every other nation, however inferior in naval strength.

There are now in our navy, either built or upon the stocks, twelve ships of the line and thirteen frigates, besides smaller vessels. All of these require frequent repairs, and still more frequent examinations, because defects which are neglected, increase with great rapidity. When much below the water line, they can be examined and repaired only in one of two modes: by heaving them down, or placing them in a dry dock. The former operation is greatly objectionable for many reasons. It occasions loss of time and labor. It is necessary entirely to dismantle the vessel; and after the repairs are completed, refit it, in which operations, from three weeks to a month must always be consumed. Additional time and labor are necessary to heave her down, first upon the one side, and then upon the other.

It is a very expensive operation. The value of the time and labor consumed in dismantling, heaving down, and refitting, is very great; and the inconvenience of the position in which the workmen are obliged to do the repairs, renders the operation slow, and of course expensive. It is insufficient thoroughly to accomplish the object. The repairs cannot be strongly and well executed, especially in the bottom, and of course will not be permanent; it injures the vessel. The power necessarily applied on the principle of the lever, to turn it upon its side, strains it, and renders it less firm and able to bear pressure, either in actions or storms, and decay ensues more rapidly. This injury is often unknown until it is too late to apply the remedy. The risk is also very great, as an injury to the purchases by which it is hove down, might, when repairing the bottom, occasion the sinking and entire loss of the ship. And in removing the planks, beams, &c. the frames are not sufficiently bound together, and being unsupportable by the water at the ends, it loses its shape, and is greatly damaged.

All these inconveniences are avoided by docks. The vessel may be placed in them in a few hours without entirely dismantling, and retained there without risk. The workmen can labor on each side at the same time, and in convenient positions. The work is thoroughly done, because there is no obstacle in the way, the ship unstrained, uninjured, and left in its perfect shape.

The difference of the two modes, therefore, in expense, in time, and, in the effect upon the vessel, can admit of no dispute as to the expediency, usefulness, and economy of adopting the latter. It costs much less, requires much less time, and leaves the vessel in a much more permanent and lasting condition.

It is, therefore, confidently believed that it is "expedient, useful, economical, and necessary," even in time of peace, to have docks, by which our vessels, costing us so much, may be more cheaply repaired, and longer preserved: but, in a period of war, when, time is often victory, they will be doubly necessary, as well as doubly economical. And it is to be recollected, that they require so long a time to complete them, that if we would have them in war, we must build them in peace.

2d. Their location: Various and conflicting opinions, on this point, have, at different periods, been entertained and expressed by intelligent and scientific men, all of them demanding respect and consideration; but it is believed that this contradiction has arisen, rather from a comparison of advantages among good locations, than a denial of fitness in any of the most prominent ones. Each person who has made a selection, has been led to his choice by some one or more favorite quality, or circumstance, which has created the preference in his mind; but, had he been deprived of the one he thought best, he would have found it easy to admit the fitness and excellence of some other. The difficulty has not been to find a suitable place for a dry dock, but to select the best, among several, all of which are good. Many useful opinions have been given, and reports made on this subject, and I respectfully refer, among others, to that of the Commissioners of the Navy, and to the Message of the President of the United States, on the 6th February, 1818, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, and transmitting copies of the reports, in relation to the surveys and examinations made, by naval officers, in co-operation with officers of the Corps of Engineers. Other surveys and examinations have been taken of a more minute character, which are in possession of the War and Navy Departments; but it is believed that their publication is not necessary to a decision of this question, and would be rather profitable to our enemies, should we have any, than to ourselves.

The opinion expressed by the Commissioners of the Navy, of the necessity of having two docks, one in the eastern section of the Union, and the other in the waters of the Chesapeake, is believed to be perfectly sound, and the conviction is respectfully, but earnestly expressed, that this is a moment in which the best interests of the public demand that two should be commenced. They will be found indispensable in war with a powerful enemy upon our coast, and should be so located as to be most readily approached in the time of necessity.

With this view their location is recommended at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Gosport, Virginia. Neither of them possesses some of the qualities, for which the right bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands, was formerly recommended, for a dock yard, "to be a nucleus, around which a great naval establishment might be formed," particularly its security from the possibility of approach by a powerful naval enemy. (See paper marked D) But it is believed that the time may be now fairly anticipated, when arguments, founded on our acknowledged inferiority on our own shores, will be felt, less forcibly, than at former periods; and, whatever may be the eventual decision, in locating and forming a great naval depot for the Union, the places mentioned are well suited to the object now contemplated - examination and repairs of our vessels; and will be necessary in every future state of the naval establishment, whether fortunate or adverse, peaceable or warlike; and no selection of a naval depot can be made which will render them useless.

At Charlestown there are already a valuable navy yard and improvements, to which a dock may, advantageously, be added, without the purchase of any more ground, or other expense, save that of the work itself. That place also possesses most of the properties essential to such an establishment, whether designed,

eventually, as an extensive depot, or merely as a repairing and refitting station; such as depth of water and accessibility at all times, and seasons: security from injury by winds, tides, and ice; dense surrounding population; commercial capital; numerous mechanics, and great facilities in obtaining provisions, seamen, and timber, and difficulty of blockade. There cannot well be error in placing a dock where these advantages exist.

At Gosport there is also a valuable yard, with improvements, but there is not within its limits so good a position for a dock as upon the adjoining land, which may be bought for a small sum, and add much to the convenience and utility of the establishment already there.

The Chesapeake and its waters, form a first object in every plan relating to the national defence, and somewhere upon them must be placed an important portion of our naval means. Whether our principal depot ought to be there the resolution does not direct us to inquire. But let that question be decided as it may, Gosport must be retained as a repairing and refitting station, to which resort can be had in cases of need. Lying behind the strong defences at Old Point Comfort, and the Rip Raps, it can never be unimportant as a naval position. It has a numerous surrounding population; deep water: susceptibility of defence; accessibility at all times, freedom from frost; great facilities in obtaining supplies of materials, and stands at one of the most important and connecting points, in that great line of internal intercourse and navigation, to which the public attention has, at all times, been so strongly directed.

It is then considered expedient to build a dry dock at Charlestown, and another at Gosport. But if the considerations which lead to this opinion have been incorrectly valued by me, and Congress determine that one dock only shall be built, I am of opinion, that that one should be placed at Charlestown, as possessing some advantages over Gosport, as to ground, tide, workmen, and supplies.

3d. In answer to the third inquiry, the probable expense of constructing a dock, I refer to paper marked E, and the report of the Commissioners marked A, as the best guides which can be furnished. This is a point on which minute precision and accuracy is not pretended. However perfect we may be in theory, we have little practical experience in forming such estimates, and are, therefore, liable to error. Since the passage of the resolution, the best information has been sought and obtained within the reach of the Department. Paper marked E estimates the expense at \$280,000, and is prepared by L. Baldwin, who has had an opportunity of inspecting some of the most important docks in Europe, and possesses probably as large a share of science, skill, and experience, in works of a similar character, as any of our fellow-citizens. His paper recommends itself to our confidence by the clearness, simplicity, and candor of its statements. The remarks of the Commissioners, however, justify a belief that the estimate of Mr. Baldwin may be found less than a substantial and permanent construction of the dock may require. And as it is always best, before we commence any work, to "count the cost," the sum of \$350,000 estimated by the Commissioners, should be taken as the amount which will probably be drawn from the Treasury, by building a dry dock, for our largest ships at Charlestown.

There are no particular surveys, examinations, or estimates, by which to measure the cost of a dock of like dimensions at Gosport; but there is no reason why it should cost less. The expense of the two may, therefore, be estimated at \$700,000. The whole of this sum need not be appropriated at one time. The work would probably not be completed in less than three years, and if \$250,000 were appropriated for the purchase of the land, materials, &c. it would be sufficient for the present year, or \$150,000, if one only be ordered to be built.¹

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM. L. SOUTHARD.

¹ These estimates proved to be grossly off the mark. In fact, the dry docks at Charleston [the Boston yard] cost \$677,000 to build, and the docks at Gosport [Norfolk] cost \$944,000. While the docks were of comparable size, the difference in cost can be largely accounted for in that the Virginia docks were much more inconveniently located in relationship to the granite quarries, and the excavation for the docks was much more difficult. These were both begun in 1827, and were not completed for seven years, although they were put into use in 1833 before they were entirely complete.

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS: Part 3

by Jean Walton

It was very gratifying to hear from so many members with additions to the Southard Notebooks. A number of members sent me photocopies to transcribe (and a few already transcribed), and I think it will be clear, on examining some of these letters, how taken together they form a picture of both Samuel Southard and the time in which he lived which is greater than each taken individually. For those who followed the earlier letters, these give both substance and color to the sketchy biography provided there. Each letter - some more than others of course - becomes more than an example of a postmark or rate. Each opens a new door to research, and postal history and New Jersey history merge.

In these pages, more themes become apparent. The growth of Southard's political career, and his place in the growth of a new political party are apparent, and there are hints of the place he will take on the national scene. Counterpointed against this larger picture is his continuing career as a lawyer, and the details involved in that. And in the background the issues of the day play out: among them, the rise of Henry Clay and the Whig party, the dichotomy between this faction and that of Andrew Jackson, the battle over the rechartering of the 2nd Bank of the United States, and many other smaller issues. What is not yet apparent in the letters assembled here are other larger issues in which it is often said Southard did play a significant role: the Missouri Compromise, the question of state vs. federal rights, the railroad monopolies that grew with railroading itself, and the First U.S. Naval Exploring Expedition. Perhaps future contributions will bear on some of these issues.

Historical Notes

A few notes and some background are included here to enable the reader to see some of these letters in the context in which they were written.

The two earliest letters relate to Southard's appointment as a Surrogate in Hunterdon County (1811), and shortly thereafter Deputy Attorney General for two counties (Morris & Sussex) and the subsequent loss of one of these counties (Morris) (1812)¹, apparently as a result of simply failing to indicate in time that he wished to continue in that capacity. For one who had only just appeared on the N.J. political scene, he seems to have moved ahead with surprising alacrity. It is still impressive that within three years, he had been appointed to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Some of these letters relate directly to Southard's continuing career as a lawyer in New Jersey, and are simple references to cases in progress, as noted in the

¹ See letters dated 28 May 1811 & 12 Nov 1812.

accompanying list of letters.² These allow a nice insight into the legal problems of that period. Of particular interest is the letter of P.J. Gray - an editor of the *Union*,³ a newspaper of Southard's political persuasion in Trenton (to which he frequently contributed anonymous articles) - about a robbery in which recovery of the stolen money had not yet been accomplished: one can only speculate whether Gray's information led to its being achieved. Other letters touch on the settlement of estates, the fixing of boundaries, various suits, and the like.

A number of the letters here, as in those previously published, relate to the dispensation of favor⁴ - or patronage - to those of Southard's acquaintance, either requests for recommendations (and in one case, non-recommendation) for appointments, or thanks for introductions - as the notable one from R.K. Matlack, datelined Paris.⁵ It is fascinating to learn that Southard seems to have been warmly regarded by Lafayette, whom he met when he was Secretary of the Navy. In 1825, Lafayette still held a prominent place in the hearts of Americans, and his visit here in his later years (1824-25) was an occasion of note all over the country. [Lafayette, N.J. claims to be the first town in this country to be named after the old General, on the occasion of his visit in 1824.] As Secretary of the Navy, Southard played a prominent role in planning some of these events surrounding this visit. His brother-in-law, Samuel S. Doty, was Lafayette's New Jersey host. The preparations for the colorful and elaborate departure celebration in 1825 were in Southard's hands, and it was Southard alone who accompanied him aboard the *S.S. Brandywine* for a final farewell. The picture of Lafayette conveyed in Mr. Matlack's letter comes in the years between this visit and Lafayette's death in 1833, and is indeed remarkable. And it can be seen from the request for reprints of John Quincy Adams' address upon the death of Lafayette (the one amongst these letters⁶ is one of many thousands that were received) how large this Revolutionary figure continued to loom in the country's memory.

For those with a particular interest in growing transportation routes across New Jersey, we note the importance of owning a good horse⁷, but perhaps the most interesting letter in this respect is the one carried by the Steamboat *Burlington*,⁸ in November of 1833. It not only is an interesting cover because it was carried outside the mail, but its text touches on stage, railroad and steamboat routes. The *Burlington* was a steamboat that plied the waters of the Delaware between Trenton and Philadelphia, carrying both freight and passengers, and the reference here to Lambertton is to docks just south of Trenton. Thompson's reference to the "Baltimore line" probably refers to the steamboat *Baltimore* which was in service between Philadelphia and Salem, with stage connections to Bridgeton. The railroad line and the Citizen's are in fact both stage

² See letters dated 8 Aug 1831, 8 Jun 1832, 8 Jul 1833, 14 Aug 1833, 10 Sep 1833, 2 Feb 1836, 12 Dec 1836, 13 Jun 1837, & 29 Jun 1840.

³ See letter dated 13 Aug 1831; also Davison's letter dated 8 Aug 1831.

⁴ See letters dated 19 Dec 1832, 30 Mar 1840, & 14 Apr 1840.

⁵ See letter dated 28 Feb 1830.

⁶ See letter dated 8 Feb 1835.

⁷ See letters dated 28 May 1811 & 14 May 1823.

⁸ See letter dated 28 Nov 1833, and pictured in Coles, p 118, fig 160.

routes - the Railroad Line being the name assumed by the old Union line coaches which connected the completed section of the Camden and Amboy Railroad (Bordentown to Hightstown) with Union steamboats at either end to complete the run between New York and Philadelphia. At this date, the section of rail between Bordentown and Camden had not yet been completed, and would not be until the Spring of 1834, and the rail line between Bordentown and Trenton was not completed until 1838.

Whether the meeting mentioned in this letter actually took place in Philadelphia is a matter of question, as is its subject. The Leamings were strong anti-Jackson operatives in Southern Jersey, and the mention of the Clay reception implies it was political in nature. But it would have fallen two days before Southard's reentry into the Senate, after his period as Governor of New Jersey. To be in Washington on Monday, the 2nd of December, to be sworn in when Congress reconvened, after this meeting on Saturday the 30th, was not impossible, but certainly would have made a tight schedule for Mr. Southard, who was busy moving from Trenton to Washington.

If the Steamboat War was the case which brought Samuel Southard to the forefront of New Jersey politics, it was the Bank War which brought him to the forefront of national politics. He had long been a vital background player, as a Cabinet member and Senator, but in this episode he took a leading and vocal role. This was a galvanizing issue for the American public, and certainly one of Southard's great moments on the public scene. This issue is central to a number of the letters included here⁹, for it brought forth an outpouring of public sentiment on both sides of the issue, and in New Jersey, Samuel Southard and Theodore Frelinghuysen epitomized one side.

The Bank War revolved around the issue of whether to renew the charter of the 2nd U.S. Bank, which was to come due in 1836. President Jackson was opposed to rechartering it, feeling that government funds could as easily be housed in chosen or "pet" state banks. He also resented the power which he felt the 2nd U.S. Bank wielded. He maintained that it promoted the enrichment of the wealthy, and contributed to the growth of the poorer classes. But in truth, his real argument with the 2nd U.S. Bank was that it advanced the growth of paper money, and he strongly favored a hard currency.

Nicholas Biddle, head of the Bank, had managed it conservatively and successfully since 1823, never overstepping the bounds to any great degree, although he certainly felt himself answerable to no one, neither President nor Congress. As the election of 1832 drew near, some Jacksonian criticism began to be directed towards the Bank. On the advice of Henry Clay, who saw the possibilities of using this as a campaign issue, Biddle chose to apply for renewal early, bringing the matter to a head. At the beginning of 1832, resolutions were introduced in both Houses to this end, and by July, had passed in both. Jackson was forced to play his hand, and vetoed the bill for recharter. The Senate failed to override this veto, and hence the Bank did become a

⁹ See letters dated 18 Mar 1834, 18 Apr 1834, & 2 Jun 1834.

major campaign issue in 1832, but Jackson - who played it as Everyman vs. the Monopolists - came out the victor.

The issue however did not end here. Clay and John C. Calhoun and other National Republicans argued for leaving the government's funds in the 2nd U.S. Bank until its charter ran out in 1836. Jackson, however, with a taste of victory, felt he had a mandate for change, and began steps to remove these deposits early. He ordered the Removal of Deposits to become effective as of October 1, 1833. This precipitated a response from Biddle, who tightened credit by calling in loans and refusing new ones, on the excuse that it was necessary in winding up the bank's business. What he hoped to achieve was a reversal of the decision not to renew. What he demonstrated was that he could in fact become a dangerous megalomaniac, and that the Bank did indeed wield an uncanny amount of power in the American economy. There is little doubt that Biddle did in fact engineer a period of severe economic depression until he relented in 1834, again easing credit.

The sides however were drawn, each blaming the other for endangering the country's economy. Jackson defended his withdrawal of deposits in his annual message in December of 1833. The Whigs chose to debate it heatedly on the floor of the Senate. Henry Clay introduced two resolutions on December 31 after a 3 day speech - one to reject the President's reasons for the Removal of Deposits, and a second to censure the President for reckless endangerment of the country's economy. It is not difficult to translate such an action into today's world and grasp the effect this must have had. Samuel Southard was one of the leading spokesmen for the Whig point of view, and rose on January 8th, 1834, after Thomas Hart Benton's defense of the President's position, to speak for three days against him. Whatever Jackson may have thought of Southard's comment on the real hero of the Battle of New Orleans¹⁰, it must have been incidental compared to his feelings about Southard's support of this resolution to censure.

[It is interesting to note that both Senators from New Jersey, Southard and Theodore Frelinghuysen, supported the Whig point of view. The New Jersey Legislature was controlled by the Democrats, who had voted to support Jackson and condemn the Bank, and who took the additional step in January of 1834 of "instructing" their U.S. Senators to do so also - something which both chose to ignore - but it is this point which Southard's father alludes to in his letter of July 1834¹¹ as "you have not pleased all your employers, especially those who presume they had a right to direct." From these letters, it would appear that no one in the State supported Jackson; clearly this was not the case and we are viewing only one side of the coin.]

Clay's resolutions both passed in March of 1834, by a margin of 27 to 18 on the first, and just about the same (26 to 20) on the second. Jackson wrote a lengthy protest which he sent to the Senate on April 15th, but the Senate voted not to enter it in the

¹⁰ Please see Isaac Southard's letter to his brother of 21 May 1827, and pertinent notes in Vol.22/No. 5 & Vol 23/No. 1, NJPH Journal.

¹¹ See letter dated 23 Jul 1834

Journal. Jackson's defense raises some cogent points on whether the Senate even had a right to take such an action (as opposed to one governed by rules of order such as impeachment). It is hard to imagine a worse relationship between a President and the Senate.

One thing this controversy did accomplish was the firm establishment of the two party system. While differences did exist, never before had they been as clear-cut and precise. Petitions on both sides flooded the Capitol, and letters, meetings, and rallies were the order of the day. When Southard returned to New Jersey at the end of March, he was feted and congratulated by his fellow Whigs in Trenton. But while gaining stature in his own party, he also gained further hostility from Jackson, who made specific mention in his protest message of these two New Jersey senators who had failed to follow "instructions."

The Bank War brought correspondents out of the woodwork, with opinions, petitions and requests for these senators to uphold the cause. Other issues were more subtle, perhaps, but just as engaging to the American public. One of these was the use of the free frank. Since its inception in the U.S. with the Continental Congress, it had been altered and extended many times, and any collector of Southard's letters will soon note that much of his mail reached him free of charge, and that he franked mail with his own signature, as a U.S. Senator, member of the Cabinet (Secretary of the Navy)¹², and President Pro Tem of the Senate. Mail addressed to someone who had free franking privileges could also be sent free; this was a result of the fact that mail before 1855 was not required to be prepaid; hence the sender could choose to have the receiver pay. Postmaster free franks carried the same privilege, and it was considered a very significant perquisite of the job. Since postmasters were compensated only on the basis of the paid mail they handled, it was considered by many as compensation for the growing mountain of free mail they were forced to process.

There were frequent misuses of free franks. In fact, until 1833, members of Congress were allowed to use their free franks only when Congress was in Session, but in March of that year, it was extended to a year-round privilege, extending 60 days before they took office to the next session of Congress after their term of office expired.

¹² Southard served as Secretary of the Navy in two administrations - from Sept 16, 1823 (under Monroe) to the end of John Quincy Adams' term in March 1829. Both Coles and Stern mention that Southard served short terms as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War as well, and Stern illustrates two covers franked by Southard - one in each position. These were both ad interim or Acting positions, and both in John Quincy Adams' administration. Southard served as Secretary of the Treasury from March 7, 1825 to July 1, 1825, the appointed Secretary, Richard Rush, had been Minister to England, and perhaps had not yet had time to return. The period as Secretary of War is shorter, and is either between March 7, 1825 and March 27, 1825 when the appointed Secretary, James Barbour, resigned his Senate seat to take that position, or a three day period between Barbour's becoming Minister to England (May 23, 1828) and Peter Porter's assuming that post on May 26, 1828, unless Porter was not immediately available. Anyone possessing covers franked by Southard in these positions can perhaps confirm or deny one or the other of these dates, but in any case, it is clear that covers franked by Southard as Secretary of the Treasury or of War must be very rare.

There are apocryphal stories of Congressmen mailing their dirty clothes home to be laundered, shipping their household goods, and supplying friends and acquaintances with franked covers. Likewise postmasters were known to abuse their free frank privileges by using them to run lotteries or other businesses of their own without the expense of postage, to the point where Postmaster General McLean encouraged the passing of a law which forbade postmasters from having anything to do with lotteries. When Jackson became president, McLean resigned, as Jackson was determined to replace hundreds of post office employees with "Jackson men." This began a period of accelerated abuse of the privilege. Some letters here indicate, particularly in the area of political literature, just how this privilege was used¹³, suggesting that anti-Jackson forces could be more effective by "beating them at their own game." These requests for political literature in support of the Whig cause all have the names included checked or marked, indicating that literature was sent (free) as requested.

In his annual message in December of 1833, Jackson mentions that the finances of the Post Offices are in disarray, due apparently to some creative bookkeeping, and this appears to have begun a period of post office investigation and restructuring.¹⁴ Again in 1834 he further details the post office debts, laying the blame in large part to the extension of free franking privileges and the abuses thereof. Many improvements were made under the Postmaster General administration of Amos Kendall (1835-40), a man so honest he would not even frank his wife's mail, and who instituted a number of reforms. Under his administration, post office debts decreased, and laws were passed that took away the dictatorial powers of the Postmaster General - notably, appointments were no longer in the hands of the Postmaster General only, an annual budget was set up, and regular auditing was instituted. But the free franking privilege was not discontinued until 1845, and then again reinstituted in 1847.

This period when the post office could not pay its bills meant that a number of improvements which had been promised had to be curtailed, including the establishment and extension of some routes, and other improvements in service. The student of postal routes or postal procedures in general will find a few letters here pertaining to the internal workings of the post office.¹⁵

Aaron Kelsey's letter¹⁶ referring to a land bill is no doubt the Surplus Revenue Act, introduced by Henry Clay and passed on June 23, 1836, providing for distribution of the Treasury surplus from land sales (an amount of some \$5 million) to the states as a loan. Unfortunately this surplus disappeared in the Panic of 1837, which was soon to follow.

One last letter touches obliquely on the development of the Morris Canal, as it is addressed to Southard as President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in Jersey

¹³ See letters dated 21 June 1834, 23 Jul 1834, & 5 Mar 1840

¹⁴ See letter dated 23 Jun 1834.

¹⁵ See letters dated 5 Feb 1835 & 26 Jul 1841.

¹⁶ See letter dated 2 May 1836.

City where it was headquartered.¹⁷ It is written by William Dusenberry, a canal-freight operator and the founder of Port Colden, which was known locally as "Dusenberry's Folly." The canal basin here had only recently been completed, but Dusenberry had purchased a large fleet of canal boats at least a year earlier in anticipation of heavy traffic on the canal. He unfortunately was somewhat premature, and found it necessary to divest himself of his fleet. This letter however is largely political in nature.

And finally, I mention as both an apology and an explanation, the letter of Augustus Sooy,¹⁸ where I have given you two versions. Not all handwriting is hard to read, nor all spelling difficult to decipher, but I have chosen this letter as one example of what one sometimes faces in transcribing old letters. I have occasionally taken liberties with punctuation and spelling, correcting enough to make easy readability possible, for that is the purpose here. If I have had to guess at words, I have sometimes left them in brackets when I am very unsure. Should anyone feel however, that I have taken the wrong meaning, or mistranscribed a name where they have evidence to the contrary, I should be happy to hear from you and glad to send along the best photocopy I can of the original letter, should you wish to try yourself. Where possible, I have checked names against indices from county histories, but errors do occur, and in a final collection of these letters, I would like the information to be as correct as possible.

And again, there are many more letters out there, I am sure, and the more contributors to this project, the better. If you can send them along, I shall be grateful. I need the cleanest photocopy possible of the cover itself, which sometimes means lightening it a little from the automatic setting on most copy machines, and the most readable copy of the text - which may mean the opposite: a little darkening sometimes helps. Also any annotations made by Southard on the back of these letters (from whom, when answered, subject, etc.) would be appreciated, as his handwriting is sometimes more legible than the correspondent's, particularly with signatures where liberties are often taken. Please send questions, comments, copies, etc. to Jean Walton, 125 Turtleback Road, Califon, N.J. 07830-3511.

Erratum: P.133, Vol. 22, No. 5, NJPH Journal of Nov. 94, 1st paragraph, should read: ".....In the first he was successful; in the second he was disappointed, for he was passed over for the second spot on the ticket, and....."

Do you have a cover franked by Samuel L. Southard as Secretary of the Navy (September 16, 1823 - March 4, 1829)? Or as President Pro Tem of the Senate (April 6, 1841 - May 31, 1842)? Even if there are no contents, a photocopy of the franked cover for illustration of this material would be most welcome.

¹⁷ See letter dated 22 Oct 1838

¹⁸ See letter dated 10 Sep 1833.



SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS

by Jean R. Walton

Mr. Southard: Morris Canal Days Notes

The Morris Canal in retrospect is, on one hand, a fascinating tale of industry and ingenuity in 19th century New Jersey; on the other it is a tribute to the creative banking and financial finagling that revolved around it. A few of our letters deal with the Canal, during the time that Southard was president and then legal counsel for the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and we have separated them out here for the benefit of the reader.

Historical Background

The Morris Canal was initiated in 1824, and abandoned in 1924. During those 100 years, its route was laid, assessments were made and land acquired, building went forth and in 1837, an operational canal existed the entire 102 miles between Jersey City and Phillipsburg, across the northern and fairly mountainous section of the State. Thus began the unusual tale of the canal that climbed mountains, using the ingenious combination of planes as well as locks to move the coal of Pennsylvania to the iron forges of New Jersey and the markets in New York. It offered new opportunities for trade of all kinds, employed many workers across the state, and provided a cheap transportation route for moving all manner of goods from East to West and back again. Morris Canal and Banking Company President McLane's report to stockholders in March of 1837 was positive and enthusiastic, and predicted that the Canal would be free of encumbrance by July of 1837.



Contrasts - Life on the Morris Canal

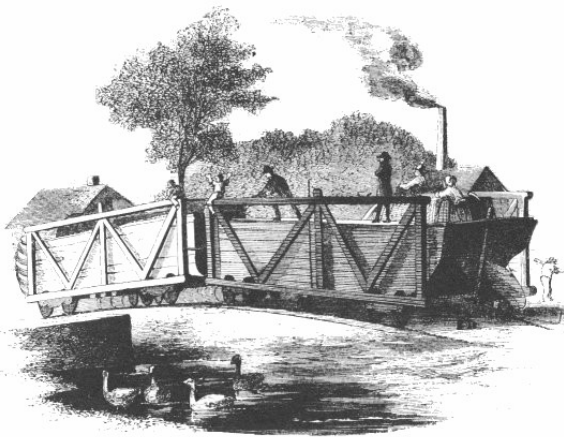
Four days after his glowing report was written, the Bank of the United States suspended all payments, this a result of the Bank War between the wishes of President Jackson and the will of Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the U.S. This is covered in more detail in NJPH Vol. 23, No. 4 [Whole No. 114], September 1995; suffice it to say here that the Panic of 1837 had begun. In order to protect its own assets, the Morris Canal and Banking Company soon followed suit and suspended its own payments.

Samuel L. Southard accepted the Presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in 1838. He was only to hold that position for a short time, but it raises two questions. Why did the Company approach Southard, not particularly well-qualified in the management of funds, for this position? And why did Southard have any particular interest in accepting it?

The first - the Company's need for Southard - may have been twofold. Southard was respected and a leader of the Whig Party in New Jersey at this time; his reputation was of that of high moral principles. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that he was sought out for the influence he might have within the law-making community, and for his ability to lend an air of propriety to the Company. In addition, the directors no doubt foresaw the need for good counsel. In fact, Southard soon found he could not handle the many details of running the Company and attend to his duties in the Senate, so he requested a change from his position as Company President to Company Attorney instead, which proved to be an acceptable arrangement for both Southard and the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

For Southard, the gain was intended to be monetary. The arrangement provided him a rent-free home in Jersey City for his family, his expenses, and a \$6000 salary to add to his earnings as Senator¹ and his private practice of the law. A bonus of \$1500 was offered him in 1838 if the Company won the banking privileges it sought; this was increased in 1839 to \$2500. Unfortunately for Southard, this was never achieved. On his resigning the presidency and taking on the chores of Company Attorney in 1839, he was able to retain his housing and expense allowance, and only reduce his salary to \$4000.

During this time, Southard found himself in the company of men whose eyes were more set on the profit and less upon the project. In order to build the canal, much land had to be acquired across the state. Once built, problems continued to arise with breaches in the canal and lands being flooded, and other damage. It was the feeling of many Jerseymen, especially in the western part of the state, that the Morris Canal and Banking Company was a greedy corporate giant that would not deal fairly with the small landowners along its route - that it would take what it could for free, and only pay when it was coerced. The Company dealt in questionable loans and speculation,



Crossing a Plane on the Morris Canal

was known to float loans on questionable capital, to promote fraudulent schemes, and even set up dummy organizations to perpetrate swindles.² There is some feeling that Southard received only a "sanitized" version of the Company's financial dealings while President³, but it is hard to believe he was completely unaware of the unethical practices that abounded. The Company did a poor job of mending both canal berms and personal fences, and Southard became concerned over the effect his association with the Morris Canal and Banking Company was having on the Whig party in the State. Quite the contrary of what was intended, the Company's reputation began to attach itself to Southard, instead of the reverse.

¹ At this time, Senators were recompensed at a per diem rate of \$8 a day for the 6 months of the year they were in session, but with no limit on honoraria - fees earned for appearances, speaking engagements, or articles written.

² Land, Wheaton J., *The Morris Canal*, in Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1937-38.

³ Birkner, Michael, *Samuel L. Southard, Jeffersonian Whig*, p. 178

The Company's request for further privileges in 1838 was at issue: they had requested a thirty million dollar increase in banking capital, with the state paying for ten million of this by issuing state bonds - "to promote [the State's] internal prosperity and welfare."⁴ They requested further privileges as well, which largely revolved around the rights to use canal waters as they saw fit. Southard did what he could for this cause, while maintaining as little visibility as possible. Despite the Whig majority in the State Legislature, these requests were soundly defeated in 1840, with Southard absent from Trenton during their review.

Southard was able, with his influence with the State Treasurer (his brother Isaac), to secure a delay in the Company's tax payments, which was useful for the Company. When the Company was unable to pay them even on a delayed schedule, this both embarrassed and angered Southard. He was treading in quicksand, and it was with some relief that he extricated himself in 1841, severing all ties with the Company.

The demise of the Morris Canal and Banking Company was furthered by the coexistence it shared with the growth of railroads across New Jersey. Despite agreements signed and deals made to make the two partners instead of competitors, it was inevitable that moving good across the state in two days by rail would eventually replace moving the same materials the same distance by boat in five. The Morris Canal continued in operation for another thirty-five years, and still existed for another fifty, but those last were largely years of dereliction.

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Some additions to the Bibliography:

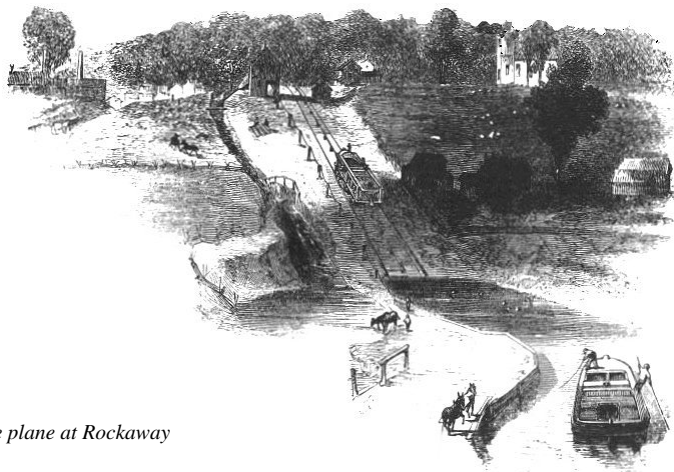
Kalata, Barbara N. *A Hundred Years, A Hundred Miles*. Morris County Historical Society, Morristown, NJ 1983

Land, Wheaton J., *The Morris Canal*, in Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1937-38.

....., *Reasons for Granting the Morris Canal and Banking Company An Increase of Banking Capital and the Loan of the State Bonds*" quoted in Kalata, Barbara *A Hundred Years, A Hundred Miles*.

Illustrations:

Harpers New Monthly Magazine, July 1860. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Sept 26, 1885



Going up the plane at Rockaway

⁴ Company pamphlet entitled "*Reasons for Granting the Morris Canal and Banking Company An Increase of Banking Capital and the Loan of the State Bonds*" quoted in Kalata, *A Hundred Years, A Hundred Miles*. A copy of this pamphlet also exists in the Southard files relating to the Morris Canal & Banking Company at Princeton University. It is unsigned and undated, but one might speculate that this was the work of SLS in an attempt to earn the bonus offered.

MR. SOUTHARD: A FAVOR PLEASE



It has been noted, by many who have examined the Southard correspondence in its various repositories, how much of it related to requests for appointments or the use of Mr. Southard's influence in some way.¹ Many of these letters are from those who felt this was their political due for the support they had given to the Party. These letters relate to political patronage, and a great many in the hands of Society members are also of this type.

Political patronage is as old as politics itself, and is encompassed in the phrase, "To the victor belong the spoils." What we are dealing with here is the dispersion of office or favors by the political party in control, known in the Jackson era by the less imposing phrase, "Rotation in office." This was an era known for its removal from office of everyone from Cabinet posts to flour mill inspectors, and their replacement with loyal supporters of General Jackson. But this was not something new from the Democrats in the Jackson-Van Buren years. In fact, the Jeffersonian Republicans had been in office in New Jersey since 1801, with only a minor break in that succession in 1812, and were well entrenched, shutting out the earlier Federalists to the point where that party, after 1815, no longer even mounted an opposition. It could be argued with some justice that this "Jacksonian Reform" was simply a vehement righting of the wrongs of the past.

Letters to Southard throughout his life indicate that he was always pressed for favors. Early on in his career he responded favorably whenever he could - building his own influence and the credits in his personal patronage bank. Favors done meant support given, just as surely as support given earned favors done. It was a two edged sword. During the years up to and including those as Secretary of the Navy, Southard was dispensing favors as much to broaden his own support base as to strengthen the party. He was guided in this by his Jersey eyes and ears - his brother Isaac, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Charles Ewing, Theodore Frelinghuysen, David Thompson, Ephraim Marsh - to name a few.



*Andrew Jackson -
from life by
William H.
Brown*

The election of Jackson in 1828 put the shoe squarely on the other foot, and the National Republicans, who had become somewhat complacent in their years in power, suddenly found themselves on the outs. The Jacksonians were hungry, and arbitrarily replaced current officeholders wherever they could with those who had given support in winning the election for Jackson. Following Jackson, Van Buren developed this use of patronage to an art form.²

¹ See in particular an article by Esther Felt Bentley, "Samuel L. Southard and Political Patronage," in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, Volume XXIII, Autumn 1961, Number 1. Ms. Bentley is also the author of the introduction to the Finding Aid for the Southard Papers housed at the Princeton University Library, and is well acquainted with the overwhelming entity of this collection, some twenty-five thousand pieces. This document, as well as a listing of the correspondence in this collection, is available online, and I encourage anyone who has the time to go to <http://libweb.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbcs/aids/south/> to see what would be available for inspection on a visit to the library at Princeton - the wealth of philatelic and historic material in this collection should be worthy of study for years to come.

² Chute, William J. "The New Jersey Whig Campaign of 1840," NJ Postal History Society Proceedings, Oct. 1959.

In 1832, the National Republicans won the State of New Jersey - if not the National elections - and Southard was to become Governor. This gave him the power, within the State, to take back what ground he could. During the short time that he was governor, he presided over a purge of Jackson men. What favors Southard dispensed, however, he tried to do fairly,



attempting (as Adams had also done during his Presidency) not to remove capable people who had performed their jobs satisfactorily, despite their affiliation with the opposite party. This did not earn him points with his own party, and it can even be argued that it contributed to the lagging support for the party in the following election years. His brother Isaac called this “suicide” for the party.

On his return to the Senate in 1833, Southard remained the conduit for federal patronage to the members of what was now becoming the Whig Party. In 1840, with the election of Harrison and Tyler, he was again besieged for appointments that supporters felt were due them for their work as good Party members in winning the election. Very few besieging letters even mention competency for the job in question; need was considered grounds enough. Yet while Southard was mindful that the applicants be good Whigs, competency was always a part of his decision. To quote Ms. Bentley, chronicler of the Princeton Southard collection:

“The clearest expression of [Southard’s] feeling is to be found in a little scrap of paper, twice folded and written in pencil, a note made at a conference perhaps, and tucked into an envelope of notes on cases. It says: ‘Republican Gratitude. Its best exhibition is in doing justice - not in bestowing office without reference to qualifications.’”

While this system of administering office smacks of corruption today, it is interesting to note that it was, in Southard’s time, an institution. Resentment existed, but neither party accused the other of any illegal action. All manner of appointments and favors were requested, ranging from local post office appointments and routes, to lighthouse keepers and clerks, to appointments in Washington or elsewhere in the government. While we cannot know how he dealt with all of these, it is interesting to see how many people asked.

Southard himself might well have expected to be the recipient of favor, having spent so much of his own time and efforts devoted to the building of the Whig party, and the winning of the presidential election in 1840. He anticipated an appointment to the Cabinet, but was passed over for such a position because of the influence and antipathy of his old friend, Henry Clay, who felt that Southard had kept him from winning the party nomination. It must have seemed like bitter fruit.

The table below shows the effect of patronage after the Jackson election of 1828. The clean sweep was not quite so all-encompassing (if this newspaper account can be counted as accurate) as it may have seemed at the time. The Whigs, however, and Mr. Southard as well, quickly learned to fight fire with fire.

ANDREW JACKSON'S REMOVALS 1829-30³	Officers Removed	Total number of Office- holders
State Department .	6	24
Treasury Department	22	174
War Department	3	20
Navy Department	5	23
General Post Office	5	61
Postmasters	543	8356
Marshalls and attorneys	30	60
Territorial governments	4	12
Surveyors of public lands	7	21
Registrars of land offices	16	42
Receivers of public moneys	16	42
Indian agents and subagents	11	55
Collectors of customs	49	98
Appraisers	8	15
Naval Officers	6	14
Surveyors	14	68
Light house keepers	16	186
Subordinate customs officers	151	801
Consular and diplomatic service	7	21
Totals	919	10,093

The ultimate demise of the spoils system was long in coming. While John Quincy Adams had expressed his own disapproval for this system of favor, it was not until the 1870's that any effort was made to change to a merit-based system for appointments to government positions. And it was not until 1883, with passage of the Pendleton Act, that a fully functional federal Civil Service Commission was put in place, and merit-based examinations were initiated for new employees in at least some departments. Gradually this system was expanded, so that by 1940 it included the majority of federal government employees, and many states followed this example. Civil service employees were not required to give any political service or contributions; in fact they are prohibited from active participation in national party politics. The Pendleton Act made it illegal to fire or demote such employees for political reasons.

³ A contemporary newspaper report, reprinted in *The Life of Andrew Jackson* by Marquis James.

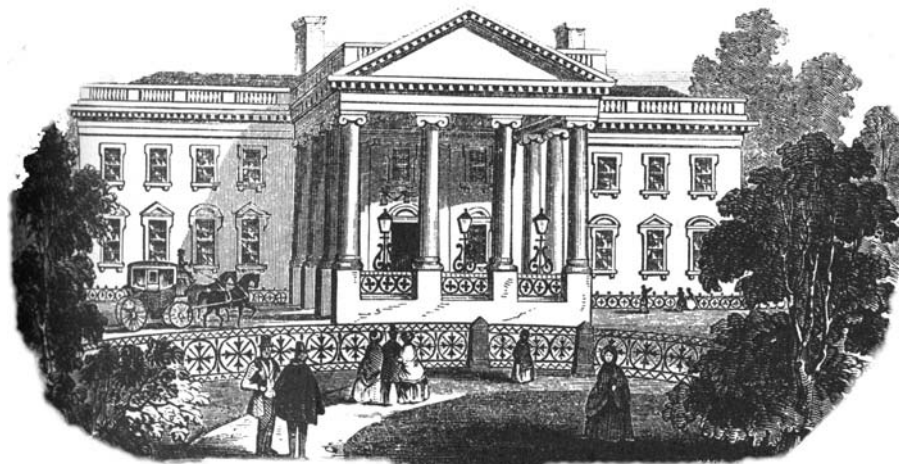
Thus a new era emerged - that of the entrenched bureaucracy, where it became all but impossible to do away with established government jobs, or to fire government workers already on the job - to the point that in 1978, a Civil Service Reform Act was passed, making it easier to fire inefficient employees and reward superior ones.

Today, the Federal Government employs 2.8 million workers and hires 300,000 new employees each year to replace those lost to attrition. It is the largest employer in the United States, hiring 2.5 percent of the nation's civilian work force. It is a system intended to be open to all and free of the favoritism of political patronage.

* * * * *

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The White House

SOUTHARD NOTEBOOKS

by Jean R. Walton



Mr. Southard: Business as Usual

Notes

Southard's choice of the law for a career was probably instrumental in creating the physical collection of letters which have been preserved for us. He was aware early on in his career of the need for records, and it is the exception when he has *not* docketed an item received with the date received and whether or not any action was taken upon it. I believe this came from his training in law. We have included any information which Samuel Southard has written on these letters below the addressee, and indicated it as "Noted:." Many of the letters that remain to us relate specifically to his law practice and the cases he was involved in, but he brought this practice of docketing to all of his mail, not just that pertaining to the law.

How he came to the decision to practice law is serendipitous. Like many young men, Southard had not decided upon his graduation from Princeton just what profession he wished to follow. He rejected the clergy, feeling himself not sufficiently religious. But the choice of law was almost a reluctant one, made not for the love of the profession, but as the likeliest means to an end. Even the earliest letters have shown his interest in making a place for himself in the eyes of the nation and whether that was to be in the courts or in the field of politics did not particularly matter to him. Either way, he had an abundance of ambition. To the law, he brought the necessary qualities of intelligence and a logical mind, a talent for oratory, and a solid classical education. It was to become his bread and butter, and would keep his family fed as he traversed the ups and downs of politics.

Historical Background

Southard was very much still in search of himself when he took the position of teacher in Mendham; in fact, he left Mendham after a year and a half, still with no firm plan except to make a tour of the South. He was in Washington visiting his father, when one of his father's friends, John Taliaferro, also a Member of Congress, approached him about the possibility of tutoring his children and the other children in his household, on a rather well-to-do plantation called Hagley, in King George's County near Fredericksburg, Virginia. This was not uncommon - Princeton graduates were often sought out for such positions by Southerners. It was appealing enough that Samuel abandoned his tour of the Deep South and went instead to Virginia.

There is no doubt that accepting the position of tutor in the Taliaferro family in Virginia was a life-changing experience for Samuel Southard. He had grown up in a simple agricultural Jeffersonian Jersey family, and although his father was a Member of Congress, the senior Southard was responding more to the call of duty than the ambition which moved his son. His own ties were to the land. The five years which Samuel Southard spent in Virginia were in an atmosphere very different from the one in which he had grown up.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer describes this new life very well. He writes in 1872: "It is not easy now fully to appreciate the advantages enjoyed by an acceptable tutor in the family of a rich and cultivated planter in Virginia sixty years ago....The manner of the people are plain, frank, hospitable and independent, proud of their Virginiaism and all its peculiarities.....No farmer would think of sitting down to dinner with less than four dishes of meat, or to breakfast without several different kinds of warm bread."¹ Southard was accepted into this family and regarded with the warmth of a family member.

John Taliaferro was a cultivated man, with a large library of his own, and many lively conversations were engaged in around the fireside, or at the homes of friends and relatives. One such relative was James Monroe whose own home in Loudon County was not far away. Southard was provided with a horse, and was free to make his own social calls. It happened that he attracted the attention of Monroe, and he was a frequent guest in that home as well. Jefferson too was well-known in the Taliaferro household.

Southard's Virginia acquaintances encouraged him to study law, and in 1807 he began his studies under the tutelage of Judge Brooke and Chancellor Green. He passed the Virginia bar in 1809, though even at that point he had not definitely decided to actually practice law. He did however argue a case or two in the Virginia courts, and the following anecdote is telling:

"His first effort was at Stafford Court-house, before the venerable Judge Parker, who held the District Court. ... When Mr. Southard arose to argue the case, he remained motionless, and without recollection or apparent consciousness, for several minutes, until every one was agonized at his condition. At length, he unconsciously moved his hand and touched a book, which he intended to use; this book fell on a table, some inches lower, and opened to a page he meant to quote. The noise aroused him; his eye caught the passage; his recollection returned, and he made his argument. The fall of that book probably decided his profession for, had he taken his seat, without making the argument, he would not afterwards have made an attempt."²

While his friends in Virginia suggested that he stay in that vicinity, Southard chose to return to New Jersey to practice law. His family and acquaintances were there, which he felt would contribute to a more rapid recognition in fields beyond the practice of law. He passed the New Jersey bar in 1811. He selected Flemington for his first home and practice, and his practice grew quickly. He soon found he had more than enough to keep him busy, although the remuneration was not as great as he might have hoped. His eye was always out for ways to add to his income, understandable with a growing family and the illnesses of both his wife and son. He frequently spoke publicly, and increased the awareness in others of his abilities.

His career in law was soon to be accelerated, when he was chosen in 1815 by Aaron Ogden to represent him in the Steamboat case - Livingston and Fulton vs. Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod - regarding the monopoly rights to steamboat travel between New York and New Jersey, and New Jersey's retaliatory measures.³ This was a case of great importance, to be

¹ Elmer, Lucius Q. C. *The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776-1845 and Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar, during more than Half a Century* Martin R. Dennis & Co., Newark, 1872

² _____, *The New-England Magazine*. Volume 9, Issue 7, July 1835, *United States Senate. Samuel L. Southard* - biog. of Sen. Southard, pp. 17-31, Published by J. T. and E. Buckingham, Boston, 1835. The judge decided in his favor.

³ Covered in NJPH Vol 22, No. 5, Whole Number 110, November 1994

argued before the New Jersey Legislature, and Ogden had offered Southard a blank check for his services.

This would at first seem illogical - the Republican Southard, always political even as a young man, had strongly opposed the Federalist Ogden in the last election, yet Ogden approached this young man, only four years into the practice of law in New Jersey, for his services. There are compelling reasons why Ogden felt Southard was his best choice. The Legislature was to be the deciding body, and the majority were not of the same party as Ogden; the choice of Samuel Southard, whose family name and politics allied him with the opposing party, was likely a ploy to win over votes from the opposition. For Southard, the persuasion no doubt lay in both the recognition he would gain, and the remuneration he needed. To be asked was an honor which could not help but appeal to his vanity. Setting his own price was a strong added incentive.

Southard did not win this case⁴, but his eloquence was well received and his arguments applauded in the Legislature. This opportunity brought others. His performance won him accolades, and Lucius Stockton, not of the same party, described his day-long speech as follows:

"His whole speech, which appeared to me to be delivered almost extempore, or with very short notes, to which he gave no perceivable application, was clear, neat, ornate, fluent, and sententious, manifesting a capacity of intellect really gigantic. It was distinguished by a lucid order and arrangement, united with great precision and simplicity of eloquence, which, however, was very forcible, and rising to a high degree of excitement in certain parts, but particularly in the conclusion of his argument. ... Though I have been accustomed for many years to hear the most eminent men on our country, ...yet I say with sincerity that, in my judgment, he was never exceeded by a man of any age, and rarely if ever equaled by a man of twenty-seven years old. His voice is clear, musical, and though not very strong, so distinct that you never fail to hear every word. He delivered a speech neither defective nor redundant, which created an indelible impression on his hearers."⁵

Southard leveraged this newfound renown into a seat in the State Legislature later in 1815, and from there, his career moved into the courts. He had been with the Court of Chancery almost from the beginning of her career. When a position on the New Jersey Supreme Court became available, he was appointed to fill that role, at only twenty-eight years of age. He served as a judge for five years, and this precluded him from private practice. But his next move to the U.S. Senate allowed him to return to that practice, with of course the restrictions on his time because of the months each year spent in Washington. Following his appointment to the Cabinet, his life was too full for much else.

It is interesting and noteworthy however that on his return to New Jersey in 1829, he was able to pick up his law practice again with little difficulty. Indeed, there was sufficient business in 1832 to add a partner, James Wilson⁶, son of the James Wilson whose term he had completed

⁴ The Legislature voted pretty much along party lines, despite Southard's eloquent arguments. There were only two crossovers, one of those being David Thompson, Jr., who voted with the Federalists in favor of Ogden's case, which earned him some criticism within his own National Republican party. [Birkner, pp 30-37] Southard remained in the forefront of other NY/NJ border disputes, as the letter of July 10, 1830 is witness.

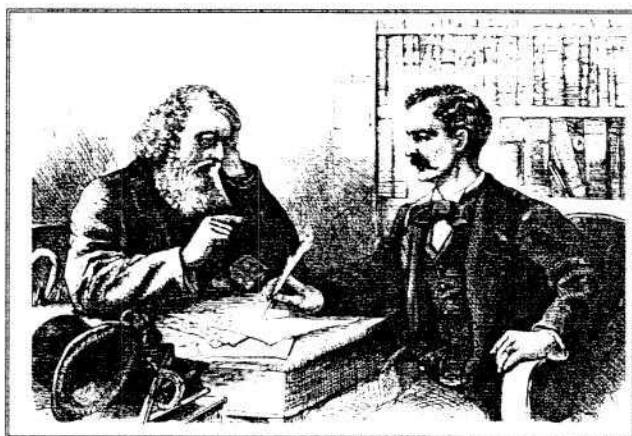
⁵ Lucius Stockton quoted in Elmer, ob cit.

⁶ A number of the letters here attest to the fact that Wilson was heavily involved in cases he shared with Southard. See in particular letters dated 2 Aug 1832, 23 Aug 1832, 2 Sept 1835, and 16 May 1836.

on his first trip to the U.S. Senate. Wilson handled the bulk of the routine but necessary paperwork. After a brief interim, Southard returned to the Senate in 1833, but continued to practice. Now however he had a name, and was sought after by large companies, and many of the major concerns in New Jersey sought him out - for example, The Society for Useful Manufactures [S.U.M.] in Paterson, The Joint Companies⁷, and the Morris Canal and Banking Company. This is not to say however that he did not continue to take on smaller cases, as many of the following letters attest. In fact, with his responsibilities in the Senate and his active private practice, combined with the efforts he put into the growth of the Whig party, Southard had more than enough to keep him busy during these last ten years of his career.



*Court scene - the Verdict
from Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*



*Taking on a new case -
from Farm Ballads, by Will Carlton, Harper & Bros. NY, 1882*

⁷ Delaware & Raritan Canal interests conjoined with the Camden & Amboy RR.



Samuel L. Southard

Jeffersonian Whig

Michael Birkner